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W. J. Gage & Co.'s Examination Primers.

GAGE'S NEW
ENGLISH AND CANADIAN
HISTORY NOTE-BOOK

FOR

Pupils preparing for Promotion Examinations.

Pupils preparing for Entrance Examinations.

Pupils preparing for Public School Leaving Examinations.

Pupils preparing for Junior and Senior Leaving Examinations.

Students preparing for Teachers' Certificates.

And all other Official Examinations.

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PREFACE.

A great deal of time is wasted in making notes for review when studying history.

The object in issuing this note book is to save the time of teachers and pupils.

The note book may be used in connection with any text book.

If the teacher prefers to teach history by oral lessons the note book will be especially useful.

All students in Public and High Schools will find it an invaluable aid in reviewing for examinations.

TORONTO, Aug. 15th, 1892.

I.

II.

NOTES ON ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

I. What constitutes "England."

What is commonly known as "England" is in reality "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," consisting of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. England is the portion settled by the English.

Ireland was conquered by Henry II., the first of the Angevins; and the Irish Parliament united with the English Parliament in 1800.

Wales was conquered by Edward I., the fifth of the Angevins.

Scotland and England have had the same king since the commencement of the Stuart period. James I. of England had been king of Scotland before he ascended the English throne, and he thus united the two kingdoms under one crown. The English and Scotch Parliaments were united in 1707, during the reign of Anne, the last of the Stuarts.

II. How England has been governed.

Eleven distinct lines of rulers have held sway in England, as follows :—

Britons to 55 B. C.			
Romans.....	55 B. C.	to 449 A. D.	.....505 years.
English....	449 A. D.	" 1017	.....568 "
Danes.....	1017	" 1041	.....24 "
English.....	1041	" 1066	.....25 "
Normans.....	1066	" 1154	.....88 "
Angevins.....	1154	" 1399	.....245 "
Lancastrians.....	1399	" 1461	.....62 "
Yorkists.....	1461	" 1485	.....24 "
Tudors.....	1485	" 1603	.....118 "
Stuarts.....	1603	" 1714	.....111 "
Hanoverians.....	1714	" present time.	

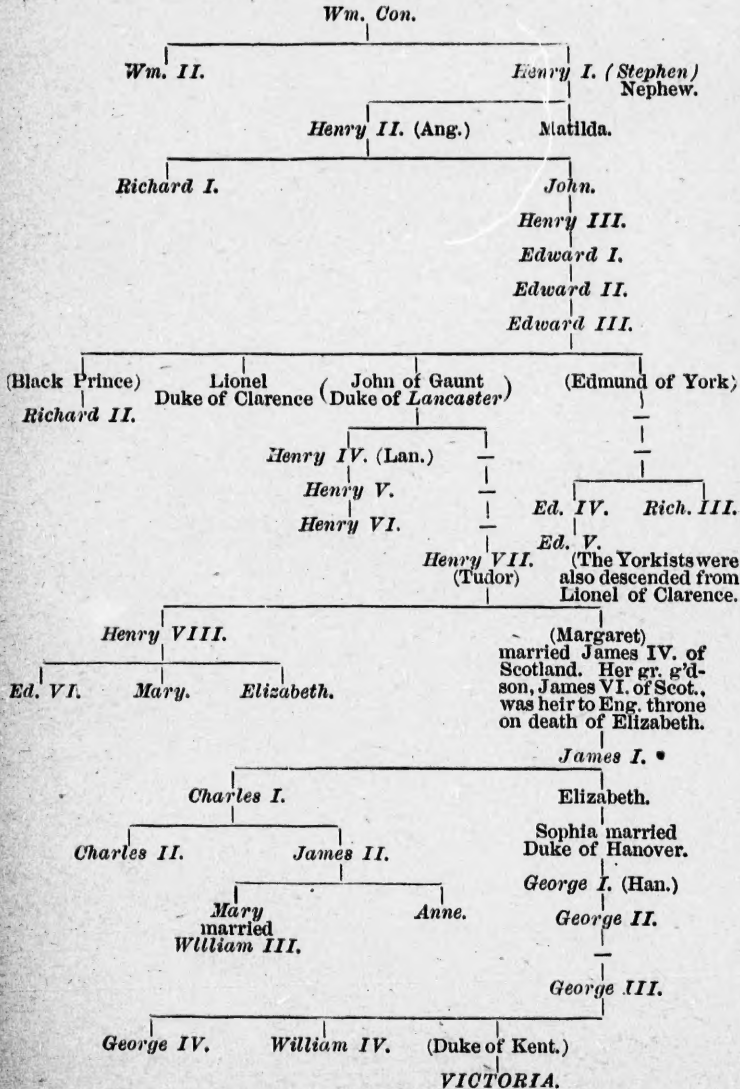
III. How the ruling races succeeded to the Kingdom.

The rights of the rulers to govern were obtained as follows :—

1. The Romans by conquest. Cæsar, 55 B.C. ; conquest completed by Agricola, 78 A.D.
2. The English by conquest. Hengist and Horsa, 449.
3. The Danes by conquest. Canute, 1017.
4. The English were restored peaceably in 1041, Edward the Confessor being chosen king.
5. The Normans by conquest. William the Conqueror, Senlac (Hastings), 1066.
6. The Angevins, or Plantagenets, were descended from Matilda, daughter of Henry I., the third Norman king.
7. Henry IV., the first Lancastrian, was raised to the throne by Parliament, the last of the Angevins having been deposed by the same body.
8. The Yorkists won the crown from the Lancastrians in the Wars of the Roses.
9. The Tudors were of Lancastrian descent. Henry Tudor defeated Richard III. at Bosworth. Richard was killed in the battle. Henry then became king, as Henry VII.
10. The Stuarts came to the throne by inheritance. James I., son of Mary, Queen of Scots, was the nearest heir on the death of Queen Elizabeth. He was descended from the eldest daughter of Henry VII., the first of the Tudors.
11. The Hanoverians were made heirs to the throne of England by the English Parliament by the passage of the Act of Settlement. George, the first Hanoverian, was the son of Sophia, the grand-daughter of James I. She had married the ruler of Hanover, hence the name of Hanoverian.

The following genealogical table shows the connection between the various ruling races from the time of William the Conqueror to the present :—

GENEALOGY OF THE ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.



THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

FROM 1066 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

I. NORMANS.

<i>William I.</i> (conqueror)....	1066
<i>William II.</i> (son).....	1087
<i>Henry I.</i> (brother).....	1100
<i>Stephen</i> (nephew)	1185-1154

II. ANGEVINS.

<i>Henry II.</i> (grandson of H. I.)	1154
<i>Richard I.</i> (son).....	1189
<i>John</i> (brother).....	1199
<i>Henry III.</i> (son).....	1216
<i>Edward I.</i> (son).....	1272
<i>Edward II.</i> (son).....	1307
<i>Edward III.</i> (son).....	1327
<i>Richard II.</i> (grandson).	1377-1399

III. LANCASTRIANS.

<i>Henry IV.</i> (son of John of Gaunt)	1399
<i>Henry V.</i> (son).....	1413
<i>Henry VI.</i> (son).....	1422-1461

IV. YORKISTS.

<i>Edward IV.</i> (son of Duke of York)	1461
<i>Edward V.</i> (son).....	1483
<i>Richard III.</i> (uncle)...	1483-1485

V. TUDORS.

<i>Henry VII.</i> (des. John of Gaunt).....	1485
<i>Henry VIII.</i> (son).....	1509
<i>Edward VI.</i> (son).....	1547
<i>Mary</i> (half-sister).....	1553
<i>Elizabeth</i> (half-sister)..	1558-1603

VI. STUARTS.

<i>James I.</i> (des. Henry VII.)..	1603
<i>Charles I.</i> (son).....	325
<i>Commonwealth</i>	1649
<i>Charles II.</i> (son of Chas. I.)..	1660
<i>James II.</i> (brother).....	1685
<i>William III</i> and <i>Mary.</i> (<i>Mary</i> was a daughter <i>James II.</i>).....	1689
<i>Anne</i> (daughter <i>Jas. II.</i>)	1702-1714

VII. HANOVERIANS.

<i>George I.</i> (great-grandson of <i>James I.</i>)	1714
<i>George II.</i> (son)	1727
<i>George III.</i> (grandson)....	1760
<i>George IV.</i> (son).....	1820
<i>William IV.</i> (brother).....	1830
<i>Victoria</i> (niece).....	1837

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.

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CHAPTER II.

THE ROMAN PERIOD.

Time.—55 B.C. to 449 A.D., 504 years, Although the Roman period is usually given as extending from 55 B.C., when **Cæsar** landed in Britain, till 449 A.D., when the English came, the Romans really ruled Britain for only a little over three centuries. They did not return to the country at all for nearly 100 years after Cæsar's visit, and the conquest of the Britons was not completed until A.D. 78. The Romans began to leave Britain in 410 A.D. to defend Rome itself from barbaric invaders.

I. Leaders of the Roman Period.

1. **Queen Boadicea**, who bravely defended Britain against the Romans.
2. **Julius Cæsar**, the first Roman Emperor who invaded Britain.
3. **Agricola**, the Roman general who completed the conquest of Britain.
4. **St. Alban**, a leader in introducing Christianity into Britain, who was martyred early in the 4th century.

II. General Progress.

The Britons were a barbarous and warlike race. The Romans taught them how to build houses, and trained them in **agriculture**. The country was partially **drained**, good roads were made, and several **towns** were built. **Two** walls were built by the Romans across the northern part of England to keep invading tribes from what we now call Scotland, back.

III. Religion.

The religion of the Britons was **Druidism**. They worshipped in the fine groves of the island, and regarded the oak as a sacred tree. The **Druids** were very influential among the people. They combined the three offices of priest, teacher, and judge.

Christianity was introduced to a limited extent during the Roman period, and the Roman persecution of the Christians extended to Britain.

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER ON THE ROMAN PERIOD.

CHAPTER III.

THE ENGLISH PERIOD.

Time.—The English period, including the 24 years of Danish rule, lasted 617 years, from 449 to 1066

I. Where the English came from.

The English came from what is now called **Sleswick**. With the English (or Angles) were united the **Jutes** on the north and the **Saxons** on the south. The Romans called them all Saxons, because they came in contact with the tribe living farthest south.

II. The English Conquest.

The **Picts** of Scotland and the **Scots** of Ireland soon began to invade Britain after the Romans left. Unable to save their country themselves, the Britons invited the English, a daring and warlike race, to come to their assistance. The offer of land and pay as a reward led **Hengest** and **Horsa**, two English chiefs, to aid them in driving back the **Picts** and **Scots**. Having done this, the fierce Englishmen set to work to subdue Britain for themselves. The Britons fought during 150 years with the courage of despair. They refused to be conquered, and to submit to live among their conquerors as their forefathers had lived with the Romans. The greater portion of them were slaughtered. The result was that at the close of the struggle "Britain had become England, a land not of Britons but of Englishmen."

III. Leaders of the English Period.

1. **Hengest** and **Horsa**, leaders of the English invasion, 449
2. **Egbert**, first king of united England, 827.
3. **Alfred the Great** (close of 9th century.) The greatest king of the English period. He saved his country from the Danes. He gave his people wise laws. He translated

a number of books into the English language. He founded Oxford University, and tried to interest the people in a general system of education.

4. **Edward the Confessor**, the first of the restored line of English kings; noted for his goodness and his liberal laws.
5. **Harold**, the last of the English kings.
6. **Bede**, a great historian and translator.
7. **Cædmon**, the first English poet.
8. **Augustine**, who introduced Christianity from Rome.
9. **Aidan and Cuthbert**, who introduced Christianity from Ireland.
10. **Dunstan**, the first of England's great ecclesiastical statesmen.

IV. General Progress.

The English were divided into three classes when they first settled in Britain. The lowest class were slaves, who were sold by their masters at will. Then there was a middle class of **freeman**, and the higher or "noble" class called **eorls**. After the introduction of Christianity the slaves gradually obtained their freedom, and they were nearly all **freemen** at the close of the English period. The freemen, however, became more subservient to the nobles after the union of the whole land under one king. They found it necessary to unite under the leadership of the nobles for the protection of their lives and property. This prepared the way for the **Feudal System**, set up by the Normans.

V. Constitutional Growth under the English.

1. The English had the elements of good constitutional government when they first came to Britain.
2. They were first divided into seven kingdoms (the Heptarchy), but were united into one kingdom by **Egbert**, 827.
3. **Alfred the Great** and **Edward the Confessor** issued codes of laws.

4. At the close of the English period they possessed the most essential features of British freedom. They had a **King**, and a parliament called the **Witenagemot**, which met three times a year.
5. **Municipally** the English had (1) **burghs**, the beginnings of towns and cities, formed by families coming together near the forts; and rural divisions into **townships**, **hundreds**, and **shires**. The hundreds were larger than townships, and were chiefly for the administration of the laws, and the shires nearly correspond with the counties of to-day. **Trial by jury** was practised by the assembly of the hundreds.

VI. The Church during the English Period.

1. The English worshipped heathen gods; **Woden**, the god of war; **Thor**, the god of thunder, and many others. The days of our week are named after their gods.
2. Christianity was at first driven out by the English, but it was again introduced about the year 600 by **Augustine** from Rome, and by **Aidan** and **Cuthbert** from Ireland, where the Christian religion had been previously established. In about 100 years Christianity had become the religion of the people throughout the seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy.
3. The Church not only influenced the manners and morals of the people, but soon began to make its power felt in controlling the affairs of state.

VII. Education and Literature during the English Period.

1. **Oxford University** was founded by **Alfred**.
2. **Cædmon** wrote poetry on the **Creation**, and other religious topics, in **English**.
3. **Bede** translated the **Gospel of St. John** into English, and wrote a **History of the English Church** in Latin.
4. **King Alfred** translated **Bede's History**, the **Psalms**, and **Æsop's Fables**, into English. He also arranged for the preparation of a history of the English people called the **Saxon Chronicle**.

VIII. Wars during the English Period.

1. The kingdoms of the Heptarchy were Mercia, Northumbria, Wessex, Sussex, Essex, Kent, and East Anglia. The first three were the most powerful. These kingdoms were very frequently at war among themselves until Egbert of Wessex united them into one kingdom in 827.
2. The Danes coming chiefly from Norway and the northern part of Denmark harassed the English during the last two centuries of this period. After each defeat they swarmed into England in larger numbers. It was by the Danes that Alfred the Great was forced into retirement. He, however, succeeded in defeating them and freeing his country from their attacks for a considerable time, but they secured the mastery about 100 years after his death, when Cnut (Canute) became the first Danish king of England in 1017.
3. The Norman Invasion. Edward the Confessor left no heir. William of Normandy then claimed the crown of England, saying that Edward had promised it to him. The English, however, chose Harold, the most powerful noble in England, for their king. William invaded the country, and defeated Harold at Senlac (Hastings), 1066. Harold was killed, and William (the Conqueror) then became king.

IX. Summary of the English Period.

1. General Progress :—

The slaves became free men.

2. Constitutional Growth :—

1.—The Heptarchy united into one kingdom, 827.

2.—The Witenagemot, or gathering of the wise men.

3.—Municipal divisions into shires, hundreds, townships, and burghs.

4.—A form of trial by jury established.

3. The Church :—

1.—Heathenism introduced and Christianity driven out.

2.—Christianity re-introduced about 600.

3.—The influence of the Church powerful in matters of state.

4. Education :—

- 1.—Oxford University founded by Alfred the Great.
- 2.—Cædmon, the first English poet.
- 3.—Prose writers and translators ; Bede and Alfred the Great.

5. Wars :—

- 1.—Between rival divisions of the Heptarchy.
- 2.—Danish invasions for 200 years ; finally successful, 1017.
- 3.—Norman invasion, successful 1066, William the Conqueror.

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER ON THE ENGLISH PERIOD.

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CHAPTER IV.

THE NORMAN PERIOD.

Time.--1066 to 1154, 88 years.

I. Leaders during the Norman Period.

William the Conqueror was the greatest man of his age, and one of the greatest men of all ages. Physically he was the strongest man in his kingdom. He was a great general, and a wise statesman. He was a terrible enemy. The subjugation of so great a people as the English, and the complete re-organization of the whole realm in such a short time, prove that he was a man of most remarkable power and ability. His chief work in England was the establishment of the **Feudal System**. He compiled the **Domesday Book**, containing a registration of the titles to the land throughout England after he had divided it to suit his own purposes.

2. **Lanfranc** was one of the wisest of the counsellors of William I. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury by William, and gave the king great assistance in the management of the affairs both of Church and State.
3. **Anselm** was the successor of Lanfranc. He determinedly resisted William II. and Henry I. in their attempt to **control the church** as their father William I. had done. He was banished by both kings, but remained firm, and in the end carried his point. His example did much to keep alive in the breasts of the English people the spirit of **resistance to despotism**.

II. General Progress under the Normans.

1. **The Feudal System of William the Conqueror**, while not in all respects a step in advance, was a most important stage in the development of the English people. William confiscated the estates of the nobles of England, and gave

them to his Norman barons on condition that they would give him assistance in time of war. The barons made similar conditions with their tenants. This placed every man in the kingdom in a position of dependence on the king, and enabled him to raise an army on short notice.

2. The towns and cities grew rapidly in wealth and population, and many of them obtained free charters granting liberty to manage their own affairs. Thus the towns and cities helped to preserve the independence of the people, while the freemen of the shires were yielding their liberty to the barons.
3. The country increased very rapidly in wealth under the first three Norman kings, on account of the continued peace.
4. Many Jews came to the country, and their money aided in extending the manufactures of England.
5. The style of architecture in the cities and towns vastly improved.

III. Constitutional Growth under the Normans.

1. The English constitution was set aside by William I., and his son William II. maintained the absolute power assumed by his father.
2. Henry I. granted a charter to the people and founded a system of law courts conducted by competent judges.

IV. The Church under the Normans.

1. The church grew very rapidly in wealth and power during this period.
2. William the Conqueror dismissed the English prelates and appointed others of his own choosing, retaining himself absolute control of the church, as he did of all other departments of national life.
3. After his death the church under Anselm began a struggle for freedom, and after a contest with two kings, William II. and Henry I., Anselm triumphed.

4. The Church was not successful spiritually during the first half of the Norman period. There was naturally little sympathy between the Norman prelates and the lower priesthood and people. During the last 30 years, however, a genuine religious revival passed over England.

V. Wars during the Norman Period.

1. **The English revolt.** The English people did not willingly submit to William the Conqueror. Taking advantage of his absence in Normandy, the entire nation rebelled during the second year of his reign. William's action was prompt and his vengeance terrible. He devastated the northern part of England so thoroughly that some parts of it were not settled again for more than fifty years.
2. **War between Stephen and Matilda.** Henry I. left the crown to his daughter Matilda. Her cousin Stephen secured the throne. Matilda asserted her claim, and civil war followed for fourteen years. King David of Scotland invaded England on behalf of Matilda, but he was defeated at the **Battle of the Standard**. Finally an arrangement was made by which Henry of Anjou, the son of Matilda, was declared heir on the death of Stephen.

VI. Summary of the Norman Period.

1. Leaders :

- (1) **William the Conqueror**, great general and statesman. Feudal System and Domesday Book.
- (2) **Lanfranc**, Archbishop of Canterbury, wise politician.
- (3) **Anselm**, Archbishop of Canterbury, resisted William II. and Henry I.

2. General Progress :—

- (1) **Feudal System** established.
- (2) Growth of **free towns and cities**.
- (3) Rapid increase of **wealth**.
- (4) **Settlement of Jews**.
- (5) **Improvement in manufactures and architecture**.

3. The Constitution :—

- (1) **English Constitution** set aside in favor of the **absolutism of the Feudal System.**
- (2) **Henry I.** granted a **charter**, and improved the courts.

4. The Church :—

- (1) **Rapid increase in wealth and influence.**
- (2) **Dismissal of English prelates.**
- (3) **Quarrel between the Church and the kings.**
- (4) **Religious apathy** during the first half of the period,
great revival during the last half.

5. Wars :—

- (1) **English rebellion.** William's thorough conquest.
- (2) **War between Stephen and Matilda.** **Battle of the Standard.**

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER ON THE NORMAN PERIOD.

**ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER ON THE NORMAN
PERIOD.**

CHAPTER V.

THE ANGEVIN PERIOD.

Time—From 1154 to 1399, 245 years.

I. Leaders during the Angevin Period.

1. **Henry II.**, the first of the Angevins, was one of the best kings that ever ruled in England. He is an excellent type of an absolute monarch determined to rule his people well. He issued an admirable code of laws, and founded a judicial system which has yet been only slightly changed. He conquered Ireland, 1172.
2. **The Black Prince**, son of Edward III., was the greatest general of his time. He died young.
3. **Thomas Beket**, son of a London merchant, rose to be Archbishop of Canterbury. He quarrelled with Henry II., the king who had appointed him, because Henry insisted that civil courts should try clergymen who had broken the law. He was finally murdered by some of Henry's friends.
4. **Stephen Langton** was Primate in the reign of John. He was the leader of the English in their struggle against the tyranny of John, which ended in forcing the king to grant the Great Charter.
5. **Earl Simon of Montford** was a statesman of advanced ideas and a warrior of considerable skill. He may be called the founder of the House of Commons. He raised an army to force Henry III. to carry out the provisions of the Great Charter, and defeated Henry at Lewes. He was defeated and killed in a second battle with the king.
6. **Roger Bacon** was a very learned teacher at Oxford who lived during the greater part of the 13th century. He wrote "Opus Majus," one of the most remarkable scientific works in the English language.

7. **Matthew Paris** was the last and best of the monkish historians ; 13th century.
8. **Geoffrey Chaucer**, the first great English poet, lived during the latter half of the 14th century. He wrote the **Canterbury Tales**.
9. **John Wyclif**, "the Morning Star of the Reformation," was the ablest Oxford professor during the latter part of the 14th century. He translated the Bible into English. He preached boldly against the Pope's interference with English affairs, and urged a simpler form of religious service. The Pope persecuted him, but **John of Gaunt**, a powerful baron of the royal line, protected him.

II. General Progress.

1. **The overthrow of the Feudal System.** The barons had secured their freedom from the slavery of the Feudal System by the Great Charter ; during this period the people freed themselves from their dependency on, and subserviency to, the barons. Several causes led to this result. Among them were :—
 - The work of the **Friars** in teaching the people habits of thrift, order, and cleanliness, and in awakening them by a general religious revival.
 - The general distribution and explanation of the laws throughout the land.
 - The powerful teaching of **Wyclif** and his followers.
 - The sale of free charters to many towns by the kings in order to raise money.
2. **Tenant farming, and strife between labor and capital.** Under the Feudal system the farmers had merely been servants working for the nobility. Now the land was rented to tenant farmers. This system soon liberated the laborers. They had been bound to serve only in one place, for one master, and at one kind of work ; now they could work for any master, and had power to choose their employment.

The **Black Plague** swept away so many thousands of laborers that the price of labor rose so rapidly as to threaten employers with ruin. This led the king, Parliament, and the employers to attempt to reduce the laboring classes again to serfdom. An act called the **Statutes of Laborers** was passed forbidding laborers to leave the parish in which they lived to seek better employment, and forcing them to work at a very low rate of wages for any employer who required them. Another law that bore heavily on the poor was the **Poll Tax**, passed towards the close of the Angevin period. Wyclif's spirit of resistance to tyranny was working its way among the masses, and two great leaders of labor arose to defend the oppressed. These were **John Ball**, whose preaching and writing first aroused the Englishmen to a sense of the rights of man ; and **Wat Tyler**, who led a rebellious gathering of 100,000 to demand a lightening of their burdens.

III. The Constitution under the Angevins.

1. Henry II. founded the English system of courts, and gave the people trial by jury.
2. The Great Charter (Magna Charta) was forced from King John by the Barons, led by Stephen Langton the Primate. It provided among other things :—
 - (1) That no freeman shall be seized, or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or in any way brought to ruin, save by legal judgment of his peers, or by law of the land.
 - (2) That the king should not sell, or deny, or delay, right or justice.
 - (3) That the king should not impose unjust taxes.
 - (4) That municipal privileges and freedom should be granted to the towns. Unfortunately, the succeeding kings often set the Great Charter at defiance, until the people became strong enough to enforce it.

3. The next great step in curtailing the power of the king was taken when the barons, under **Simon de Montford**, secured the **Provisions of Oxford**, which constituted a **Royal Council** to assist the king in governing his kingdom. **Henry III.** objected to this control, and a civil war followed. The king was at first defeated, and in 1265 **Simon de Montford** took the first step towards founding the **House of Commons** by summoning a Parliament consisting not only of barons and ecclesiastics as usual, but of **common people**, "**two citizens from every borough.**" **De Montford** was killed soon after he called his Parliament, and the "**common people**" were not again summoned until 1295, thirty years afterwards, in the reign of **Edward I.** The "**commoners**" have had representation in parliament since that time. At first the "**common people**" only had power to deal with questions of taxation. Parliament met in four separate departments: the **Clergy**, the **Barons**, the **Burgesses** from the towns, and the **Knights** from rural districts. In the reign of **Edward III.** the burgesses and knights were united under their present name, **The Commons.**

The increasing power of Parliament over the kings is shown by the fact that two of the **Angevin kings** were deposed by Parliament: **Edward II.** and **Richard II.**

IV. The Church under the Angevins.

1. **Struggle between Henry II. and Becket.** **Henry II.** decided to curtail the power of the Church, and he insisted that clergymen who had broken the law should be tried by the civil instead of the ecclesiastical courts. **Thomas Becket**, whom **Henry** himself had made Archbishop of Canterbury, strongly opposed the king. **Becket** was not supported by his fellow bishops, and the **Council of Clarendon** decided the question in the king's favor.
2. **King John's struggle with the Pope.** The clergy determined to regain their freedom from the king's control in

the beginning of John's reign. The Pope appointed **Langton** head of the Church in England against the king's wishes. This led to an open quarrel between John and the Pope. The Pope first ordered that religious exercises be discontinued in England, and then excommunicated the king. For five years John defied the Pope, until threatened with deposition from the throne. Then he made the most slavish submission, acknowledged himself to be the Pope's vassal, and accepted his own crown from the hands of the Primate he had refused to receive.

3. **The Friars.** This religious order worked a great reform among the poorer classes of England, effecting practical social reforms as well as attending to their religious duties.
4. **Wyclif's teaching.** Wyclif may be regarded as the first English Protestant. He preached against all abuses in the Church, objected strongly to the interference of the Pope in English affairs, and advocated simplicity in religious exercises. His work caused a revolution in the minds of the English people in favor of religious and social freedom.

V. Wars during the Angevin Period.

1. Ireland was conquered by Henry II., and Wales by Edward I.
2. **French Wars.** During John's reign the French king took from him most of the English possessions in France. John tried to recover his lost provinces, but was defeated at **Bouvines**. This defeat crippled John's power so much that he was unable to refuse the demands of the barons for the **Great Charter**.

Edward III. claimed the French crown because his mother was the daughter of Philip IV. of France. This caused a long war. The great leader of the English in this war was **The Black Prince**, the son of Edward III. He defeated the French at **Cressy** (1346) and **Poitiers** (1356). Little benefit

came from these great victories. Aquitaine and Calais were ceded to the English, but they were lost in the reign of Richard II., the successor of Edward III.

3. **Scottish Wars.** Edward I., after the conquest of Wales, attempted to subdue Scotland. He was opposed for eight years by William Wallace, but this heroic man was at length captured and put to death. Robert Bruce was then made king of Scotland. Edward died before he could meet Bruce, but he ordered his son, Edward II., to carry out his plans and conquer Scotland. In trying to execute his father's wish, Edward II. was utterly routed by Bruce at **Bannockburn** in 1314. Edward III. decided to avenge the defeat of Bannockburn, and won the battle of **Halidon Hill**, but before he could take advantage of his victory, he became involved in his war with France. The Scotch king, during Edward's absence, invaded England, but Queen Philippa ably defeated him at **Neville's Cross**. The battle of **Chevy Chase**, or **Otterburn**, was fought between the Scotch Douglasses and the English Percys near the close of the Angevin period. The Douglasses won.
4. **Rebellions of the Barons.** The barons tired of the tyranny of King John, and demanded of him the rights guaranteed by the laws of Edward the Confessor and Henry I. John refused, and the barons, under Stephen Langton, rebelled, and forced John to submit at **Runnymede**, where he signed the **Great Charter**. Henry III., John's successor, did not fairly carry out the laws of the Great Charter, and his refusal to do so roused the barons to revolt under **Simon de Montford**. They defeated the king at **Lewes** in 1264, but Simon was defeated and killed at **Evesham** in 1265.
5. **The Peasant Revolt.** The poorer classes, under **Wat Tyler**, rebelled against the payment of the **Poll Tax**, a most unjust tax levied on the poor to the same extent as the rich. This rebellion, however, aimed to remove other burdens

in addition to the Poll Tax. The leaders demanded :—1, That lands should be rented, and not paid for by service to the nobles ; 2, That slavery should be abolished ; 3, That all should be permitted to buy or sell in the markets. Wat Tyler was killed by the Mayor of London, and the rebellion ended without success.

VI. Summary of the Angevin Period.

I. General Progress :—

- (1) Overthrow of the Feudal System.
- (2) Increase of wealth and freedom of the towns.
- (3) Tenant farming introduced.
- (4) The struggle of the peasantry for independence.
- (5) The social and religious awakening caused by the Friars and Wyclif.

2. The Constitution :—

- (1) Courts and trials by jury founded by Henry II.
- (2) The Great Charter granted by John.
- (3) House of Commons founded.
- (4) Increase of parliamentary power over the king.

3. The Church :—

- (1) Struggle between Henry II. and Becket.
- (2) John's quarrel with and submission to the Pope.
- (3) The good work of the Friars.
- (4) The liberal reforms of Wyclif.

4. Wars.

- (1) Ireland and Wales conquered. Henry II., Edward I.
- (2) In France. John defeated at Bouvines. Victories of Cressy and Poitiers.
- (3) With Scotland. Wallace defeated ; Bruce victorious at Bannockburn ; English won Halidon Hill and Neville's Cross.
- (4) Revolts of barons. John submitted at Runnymede ; Earl Simon won Lewes, lost Evesham.
- (5) Peasant revolt. Wat Tyler killed.

*ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER ON THE ANGEVIN
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CHAPTER VI.

THE LANCASTRIAN AND YORKIST PERIODS.

Time—1399 to 1461—1485 ; 86 years.

I. Leaders of the Lancastrian and Yorkist Periods.

1. **Great kings**:—Henry V. possessed the courage and the genius of a great military leader. He won the brilliant victory of Agincourt, and forced the French people to acknowledge him as heir to the throne of France. Edward IV. was an able warrior, but an abler statesman. He was strong enough to set aside the constitutional government that had been rapidly developing during the Angevin and Lancastrian periods, and to rule as an absolute monarch.
2. **William Caxton** introduced printing into England. He issued the first book printed in English in 1472.

II. General Progress during the Lancastrian and Yorkist Periods.

1. In spite of the "Wars of the Roses" the towns continued to grow rapidly.
2. Owing to the destruction of the baronage by the Wars of the Roses **small land holders** greatly increased in numbers. This completed the overthrow of the **Feudal System** of William the Conqueror.
3. The **traders and peasants** not only improved in worldly position, but began to take a direct interest in the **political affairs** of the country. This is important. The Church and the barons had lost their control of the **king**. The greater power, the people, now began to re-assert themselves.

4. Learning and literature received little attention in the universities during this period, as so many of the nobility were killed in the "Wars of the Roses." Owing to the introduction of printing, however, the masses of the people began to take an interest in education.

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III. The Constitution under the Lancastrians and Yorkists.

1. The Lancastrian kings submitted to parliamentary control. The first of them received his appointment from Parliament, and he could not do less than recognize the power that appointed him.
2. The increase in the number of voters among the peasants alarmed the higher classes, and they deemed it prudent to pass laws prohibiting the lower classes from voting. This did much to prevent the development of the peasantry of England.
3. The "Wars of the Roses" checked the development of English liberty for at least a century. The kings had been forced to recognize the rights of the subject in the past by the barons and the Church. The churchmen were now concerned chiefly in the protection of their large properties, and had no men such as Anselm and Becket to check the absolutism of the king. The "Wars of the Roses" almost utterly destroyed the English barons, so that they no longer had the power to demand a charter as had been done at Runnymede, or enforce the carrying out of its provisions as they had done in the time of Henry III. This made it possible for Edward IV. to set aside the Constitution and found the new monarchy which continued throughout the Yorkist and Tudor periods, and lasted till near the close of the Stuart period.

IV. The Church under the Lancastrians and Yorkists.

1. The Lollards, the followers of Wyclif, were bitterly persecuted during the Lancastrian period, but their influence for good was not checked by persecution.
2. The Church, while it increased in wealth, lost much of its earnestness in religion.

V. Education.

The most noteworthy feature of this period educationally is the awakening of the people of the middle classes to a realization of the advantages of education. The universities were almost deserted, because the young men of the nobility were nearly all engaged on one side or the other in the "Wars of the Roses."

VI. Wars during the Lancastrian and Yorkist Periods.

1. **The Lollard Rising.** The Lollards were persecuted so vigorously by Henry IV. and Henry V. that they were driven to attempt to overthrow the latter king. Their attempt failed; forty of their leaders were executed, and Lollardism ceased to be a political movement. Its religious influence continued to spread, however.
2. **The French War.** Henry V. revived the claim of the English kings to the throne of France. He won a brilliant victory with a small army of tired men at **Agincourt** in 1415, but was not strong enough to renew the contest for about three years. He was at length appointed **Regent of France**, with the right to succeed to the throne on the death of the reigning king. Henry himself died first, however, and as a few parts of France had never yielded to him, the war went on. The city of **Orleans** had stubbornly refused to submit to Henry, and had endured a terrible siege. When it was nearly reduced to starvation, **Joan of Arc**, a peasant maid, who claimed to have received a direct message from God, placed herself at the head of the French troops, and saved her country. She was finally captured by the English and put to death, after a trial, as a sorceress and a heretic; but her enthusiasm and faith had roused the French, and the English were forced to give up the struggle after continuing it for nearly thirty years longer. The English had now been at war with France for the greater portion of a hundred years, from the time Edward III. first claimed the French throne. They had bravely won **Cressy**, **Poitiers**, and **Agincourt**, but the "Hundred Years' War" ended in humiliation to the English. In the end they lost the province of **Aquitaine**, and **Calais** was the only part of France acquired in a century of conflict.

3. **Cade's Revolt.** John Cade led a rebellion of Kentish yeomen and tradesmen at the close of the French war. His purpose was to force the king and the higher classes to grant greater justice to the lower classes. His demands were granted, but he was afterwards cruelly murdered. The progress of the peasantry is shown by a comparison of the demands made by Wat Tyler seventy years before with those now made by Cade. The first asked freedom from slavery; the second demanded reforms in the government, showing that they were taking an intelligent interest in public matters.
4. **Wars of the Roses.** Henry VI., the last of the Lancastrians, had no heir till near the close of his reign. This led the Duke of York to set up his claim to the throne. Both the Lancastrians and Yorkists were descended from Edward III., the Lancastrians from his fourth, and the Yorkists from his third son. The baronage of England divided into two parties, one supporting the Lancastrian and the other the Yorkist claim. The Lancastrians adopted a red rose as an emblem, and the Yorkists wore a white rose, hence the name of the war. The war began in 1455, and in 1460 York was acknowledged to have the right to the crown on Henry's death. Queen Margaret had now a son, and she determined to make an effort in favor of her boy's rights. She succeeded in capturing York, who was put to death. Edward, the young Duke of York, pushed his claims even more vigorously than his father had done. He determined not to wait for Henry's death, but to secure the throne at once. At Towton, in 1461, he utterly defeated the Lancastrians. Twenty thousand of them were killed on the field, and their leaders who were not killed in the battle were put to death afterwards. Henry VI. was put in prison, where he remained, except for a short interval, until his death ten years afterwards, and the young Duke of York was crowned as Edward IV. Ex-Queen Margaret tried to dethrone King Edward by raising an army chiefly in France, but she was

unsuccessful. The Earl of Warwick had been the leading friend of Edward, and had been mainly instrumental in placing him on the throne. After a few years, however, he quarrelled with the king, and took the part of the Lancastrians. He drove Edward from England, and brought Henry from prison to be king again. Edward soon returned, however, and Warwick was defeated and killed at Barnet in 1471. Margaret was on her way with an army to join Warwick, but was late in arriving. Edward now defeated her at Tewkesbury. Her son, the Lancastrian heir, was killed in this battle, and this event closed the bitter struggle.

5. **The Tudor Revolution.** Edward IV. was succeeded by his son, Edward V., a boy thirteen years old. His uncle Richard was made Protector, and he began at once to try to make himself king. He put to death the leading friends of the young king, and then put Edward himself and his younger brother in prison. The friends of Richard in Parliament proclaimed him king, but the people became roused against him on account of the murder of Edward and his brother in the Tower. Henry Tudor, seeing the strong feeling of both Lancastrians and Yorkists against the cruelty of Richard, determined to unite the rival parties in favor of himself. He was a Lancastrian, and he proposed to marry Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Edward IV., and sister of the young king Edward V., who had been so cruelly murdered by Richard. His plan was successful. He defeated Richard at Bosworth Field in 1485. Richard was killed, and Henry Tudor crowned as Henry VII. on the battle-field.

VIII. Summary of the Lancastrian and Yorkist Periods.

1. Leaders :—

Henry V. conquered France ; Edward IV., warrior and statesman, revived the absolutism of the kings ; Caxton introduced printing, 1472.

2. General Progress :—

- (1) Towns continued to grow.
- (2) Small landholders increased very rapidly owing to the destruction of the baronage.
- (3) The end of the Feudal System.
- (4) Traders and peasants improved in wealth, and began to take an interest in politics.
- (5) Learning received less attention from the higher classes, but spread among the lower classes.
- (6)

3. The Constitution :—

- (1) Lancastrian kings were guided by Parliament.
- (2) Struggles between the aristocracy and the lower classes regarding the right to vote.
- (3) Constitutional government was set aside by Edward IV.
- (4)

4. The Church :—

- (1) Persecution of the Lollards.
- (2) Decline in the spiritual power of the Church.
- (3)

5. Education :—

- (1) The awakening of the people.
- (2) The neglect of the universities.
- (3)

6. Wars :—

- (1) The Lollard Rising unsuccessful.
- (2) End of 100 years' war with France. Henry V. successful, and acknowledged heir to the French throne. Joan of Arc. English defeated in the end.
- (3) Cade's revolt in favor of political reform.
- (4) " Wars of the Roses ;" Yorkists successful. English Baronage destroyed and Feudalism ended.
- (5) Tudor Revolution. Richard III. killed at Bosworth, and Henry VII. made king.
- (6)

*ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER ON THE LANCASTRIAN
AND YORKIST PERIODS.*

CHAPTER VII.

THE TUDOR PERIOD.

Time.—1435 to 1603; 118 years.

I. Leaders during the Tudor Period.

1. Rulers :—

Henry VIII. was noted for (1) his quarrel with the Pope; (2) his being recognized as **head of the Church**; (3) the overthrow of the **monasteries**.

Queen Elizabeth was a woman of great strength of character. Her reign is notable on account of (1) her successful **diplomacy** in dealing with foreign nations; (2) the **establishment of Protestantism**; (3) the **defeat of the Spanish Armada**; (4) the **revival of English literature**; (5) the **rapid growth of manufactures and commerce**.

2. Navigators :—

John Cabot and his son Sebastian first discovered the Continent of America in 1497; Drake sailed around the world; and Raleigh founded Virginia.

3. Statesmen :—

Thomas Wolsey was the real ruler of England for sixteen years during the reign of Henry VIII. He held at one time the positions of **Chancellor of England** and **Papal Legate** in England, at that time the highest positions that could be attained in both the State and the Church in England. He was one of the ablest men England has produced, and did much to make Henry VIII. the tyrant he afterwards became. Henry finally had him arrested for high treason because he disapproved of Henry's marriage with Anne Boleyn. He died on his way to the Tower.

Thomas Cromwell. If any Englishman ever had more force than Oliver Cromwell, that man was Thomas Cromwell. He won the favor of Henry by advising him to **separate from Rome** and declare himself to be the **supreme head of the Church**, independent of the Pope's control. Once master of the situation, he determined to bring the **entire nation** under the direct control of the king. He proceeded to accomplish his object in the most determined and merciless manner. Those who opposed him were put to death. He succeeded so well that the period during which he ruled has been called "**the terror.**" He made the English people the slaves of the king more completely than they had been since the time of William the Conqueror. Under his guidance "**arbitrary taxation, arbitrary legislation, arbitrary imprisonment** were powers claimed without dispute and unsparingly exercised by the Crown." In order to unite the Protestantism of England and Europe he brought about a marriage between Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves, a German Protestant. This led to his downfall. Henry, who had not met his bride, was enraged because she was somewhat coarse in appearance. He was indignant at Cromwell, and had him put to death.

4. Authors :—

Sir Thomas More, statesman and author, beheaded by Cromwell. Chief work **Utopia**, a description of an ideal government and community.

Spenser, the first great English poet, lived in the time of Elizabeth. Chief work, **The Faerie Queen**.

Shakespeare, the greatest English dramatist, lived during Elizabeth's reign.

Francis Bacon wrote scientific works during the later Tudor and early Stuart periods. Chief work, **Novum Organum**.

Sir Philip Sydney was a statesman, a warrior, and an author in Elizabeth's time. **Arcadia** was his finest work.

Sir Walter Raleigh, the great navigator, wrote a **History of the World**.

A. Scholars and Reformers :—

Colet founded the **Middle Class Schools** of England under **Henry VIII.** He was a vigorous religious reformer, as well as a distinguished scholar.

Erasmus was associated with Colet in his educational and religious work. He was an able author, and an advocate of reforms both in Church and State.

Latimer was a preacher of wonderful power. He was a Protestant, and was burned by Queen Mary.

Cranmer was Archbishop of Canterbury. He organized the Church of England during the reign of Edward VI. He translated the Bible. He was burned in Mary's persecution.

John Knox during this period did for Scotland in education and religion what Colet and Erasmus did for England.

II. General Progress under the Tudors.

The liberation of the laborers from the bondage of the Feudal System gave them freedom without giving them a training in good citizenship. One result was that an army of thousands of **sturdy beggars** travelled over the country demanding support, and frequently using force when their demands were not complied with. **Poor Laws** were passed in Elizabeth's reign dealing wisely with this great national danger. The **long peace** of Elizabeth's time allowed the country to develop rapidly in wealth, as the money made by the people was spent in the country instead of carrying on wars. **Manufactures** increased, **farming** was conducted on better plans, and the able-bodied beggars were able to find work. It was at this time that England obtained the **commercial leadership** of the world.

The **East India Company** obtained its first charter in Elizabeth's reign.

The **Royal Exchange** was also established during her reign.

III. The Constitution under the Tudors.

The "**Tudor Tyranny**" marks the period when the liberties of the **English people** reached the lowest condition. The constitution was set aside chiefly through the influence of **Wolsey** and **Cromwell**. Even personal liberty was checked by the "**Spy System**," and submission was enforced by making death the penalty for opposition to the royal will.

IV. The Church under the Tudors.

1. **Separation from Rome.** This was the most important step in the history of the Church in England. Henry VIII., on the advice of his Prime Minister, Cromwell, refused to acknowledge the Pope's supremacy, and was himself proclaimed head of the Church. The cause of the disruption was the refusal of the Pope to sanction the divorce of Henry from his first wife in order that he might marry Anne Boleyn, afterwards the mother of Queen Elizabeth.
2. **The Act of Supremacy.** By this Act Cromwell made Henry absolute dictator in Church matters. The despotism of the Tudors is best shown by their complete annihilation of the independent rights of the Church, the strongest power in the kingdom except the king.
3. **Destruction of the Monasteries.** At first the smaller monasteries only were suppressed by Henry and Cromwell, but afterwards all monasteries were broken up. There were, doubtless, good moral reasons for the destruction of some of the monasteries. In addition to this, Cromwell knew that the monks would, in most cases, remain faithful to their former allegiance to the Pope and oppose his plans, and he was anxious to get control of their immense wealth.
4. **Translation of the Bible into English.** This good work was aided by the great revival of learning under Colet and Erasmus, very learned Christians who settled in England early in the Tudor period. Erasmus translated the New Testament. His aim was "to make the weakest woman read the Gospels, and to have the husbandmen and weavers sing portions of them while at work." Several translations were issued during the Tudor period, showing the greatly increased interest manifested in the religious welfare of the people. In addition to the translation of Erasmus, others were published by Tyndall, Coverdale, and Cranmer.

5. **Protestantism.** Although Henry VIII. quarrelled with the Pope, he still adhered to many of the doctrines of the Church of Rome. Still the followers of Wyclif increased rapidly, chiefly through the influence of Colet, Erasmus, Latimer, Thomas Cromwell, and Cranmer. The **Forty-two Articles** of the English Church creed (since reduced to thirty-nine) were issued in the reign of Edward VI., son of Henry VIII. Queen **Mary**, who succeeded Edward, was an ardent Roman Catholic, who persecuted the Protestants, but **Elizabeth**, her successor, was a strong Protestant. During her reign the **English Church** was established very nearly on its present foundation.
6. **Persecutions.** Several persecutions took place during the Tudor period :
- (1) Under Thomas Cromwell the **monasteries** were destroyed, and many leading men put to death.
 - (2) Under Edward VI. the Protestants were unfair to Roman Catholics.
 - (3) Under Mary Protestantism was bitterly persecuted.
 - (4) Under Elizabeth many Jesuits and other Roman Catholics were put to death because they plotted to secure the throne for Mary, Queen of Scots.

V. Learning and Literature under the Tudors.

1. There was a great revival of interest in education in the early part of the Tudor period. More grammar schools were founded in the latter half of the reign of Henry VIII. than for three centuries before. The awakening in regard to education was caused chiefly by Colet and Erasmus. Colet was the founder of the middle class system of English Schools.
2. The "new learning" had a marked influence on religion, and especially on literature. It led to the great development among literary men during the reign of Elizabeth, when many authors of note appeared, the most important of whom were Spenser, Shakspeare, Sydney, Bacon. Sir Thomas More wrote Utopia (in Latin) in the reign of Henry VIII.

VI. Wars during the Tudor Period.

1. Two unsuccessful conspiracies were formed against Henry VII., by Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck.
2. French Wars. There were four somewhat unimportant wars with France during the Tudor Period; one under Henry VII., two under Henry VIII., and one in Mary's reign. The English lost Calais during the latter war.

3. **Scotch Wars.** There were three wars with Scotland during this period :—

- (1) In the time of Henry VIII., the Scotch king led an army against England to aid the French, but he and the greater part of his army were killed at Flodden.
- (2) The Scotch were again defeated in a brief war that arose out of a proposal to bring about the marriage of Edward VI. and Mary, afterwards "Queen of Scots." Mary married the eldest son of the king of France.
- (3) "Mary, Queen of Scots" claimed the English throne early in Elizabeth's reign, and gathered an army chiefly composed of Frenchmen to help her to win it. Elizabeth, with the aid of Scotch Protestants, soon compelled Mary to acknowledge her right to the throne. The Roman Catholic party, instigated mainly by the Jesuits, were anxious to have a Roman Catholic queen, and they continued to plot against Elizabeth and in favor of Mary, until at length Mary was put in prison, where she remained until her execution.
- (4) **Rebellion against Mary.** Protestantism, after flourishing during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., became alarmed lest the latter, who was young and sickly, should be succeeded by his sister Mary, an ardent Roman Catholic. Leading Protestants had Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen on Edward's death, but the nation refused to sanction this injustice to Mary, and in nine days she became queen. Her marriage soon afterwards with Philip of Spain led to a rebellion, but it was unsuccessful. Lady Jane Grey's father was one of the leaders against the queen, and he, Lady Jane, her husband, and over sixty other opponents of Mary were executed.
- (5) **The Spanish Armada.** Philip of Spain was the leading Roman Catholic monarch of Europe during the time of Queen Elizabeth. When Elizabeth began to imprison the Jesuits and put them to death for plotting in favor of

"Mary, Queen of Scots," they applied to Philip for help. He was already angry with England for helping the people of the Netherlands against him, and for destroying many of his treasure-ships, so he determined to conquer England and overthrow the leading Protestant power. In order to do this he gathered a large army and prepared a great fleet, which he called the **Invincible Armada**. The English sailors with a much smaller fleet utterly defeated the boastful Spaniards, and the greater portion of their vessels was afterwards destroyed by a storm.

VII. Summary of Events during the Tudor Period.

1. Leaders :—

- (1) Rulers.—Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.
- (2) Navigators.—Cabot, Drake, Raleigh.
- (3) Statesmen.—Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell.
- (4) Authors.—More, Spenser, Shakspeare, Bacon, Sydney, Raleigh.
- (5) Scholars and Reformers.—Colet, Erasmus, Latimer, Cranmer, John Knox.

2. General Progress :—

- (1) Poor laws to control sturdy beggars.
- (2) Manufactures and commerce greatly extended.
- (3) East India Company and Royal Exchange founded.

3. The Constitution. No progress.

4. The Church :—

- (1) Separation from Rome.
- (2) Founding of the English Church.
- (3) Destruction of the Monasteries.
- (4) Bible translated several times.
- (5) Growth of Protestantism.
- (6) Religious persecutions under Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

5. Learning and Literature :—

- (1) Middle class schools founded by Colet and Erasmus.
- (2) Increase of learning caused religious and literary awakening.

6. Wars :—

- (1) Simnel and Warbeck.
- (2) Four unimportant French wars.
- (3) Scotch defeated at Flodden. Mary's (Queen of Scots) conspiracies.
- (4) Rebellion against Mary.
- (5) Defeat of the Invincible Armada.

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*ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER ON THE TUDOR
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CHAPTER VIII.

THE STUART PERIOD.

Time.—1603 to 1714; 111 years.

I. Leaders during the Stuart Period.

1. **Elliott, Pym, Hampden, and Cromwell** were great leaders of the people in their struggle with the king for constitutional freedom. Cromwell was the greatest of them. He ruled England by force, but he ruled it wisely, and gave it a foreign standing such as it never had before. As a general and a statesman he may worthily be placed beside William the Conqueror.
2. **William III.** was a very able general. Feeble in health, he yet reduced the mightiest monarch of the European continent to submission by his inflexible will.
3. **The Duke of Marlborough** was the most brilliant general of the period, and, with few exceptions, the most successful England ever produced.
4. **Authors.**—Ben Jonson, Bunyan, Milton, and Locke.

II. General Progress under the Stuarts.

The great advances made by the English people during the Stuart century were towards religious and political freedom. Education received as much attention as could be expected

in such troublous times. **Painting, architecture, and practical chemistry** were taught to a much greater extent than formerly.

III. The Constitution under the Stuarts.

1. **The people became a controlling power.** In former periods the barons or the church, or both united, had restrained the kings in the exercise of their despotic power. These controlling powers had lost their influence during the Yorkist and Lancastrian periods, and the **Tudor kings** were unrestrained ; hence the **Tudor tyranny**. The old love of freedom which the English had when they first came to England had never fully died out, and the tyranny of the Tudors and the early Stuarts revived it. **James I. and Charles I.** claimed the divine right of kings. **Presbyterians, Puritans, and Independents** opposed the doctrine with all their power. The members of Parliament began to demand fuller control of the affairs of the nation. **James I.** resisted them. He summoned four different Parliaments during his reign, but he soon dismissed them because they asserted the rights of the people. They stopped the supplies of money, but he raised money by **unjust taxes, customs, etc.,** and by loans. He even dismissed the judges who would not slavishly execute his commands. **Charles I.** followed his father's example by dismissing his first two Parliaments, and as he could not get the necessary public money legally from Parliament, he adopted various illegal methods. He finally tried to **force a loan from every subject.** Five gentlemen refused the loan, and they were imprisoned by the king. These acts violated the two great principles of "**freedom from arbitrary taxation,**" and "**freedom from arbitrary imprisonment.**" This forced the people to action. The third Parliament embodied the demands of the people in the **Petition of Rights.** It contained four petitions :—

- (1) No taxation except by Parliament.
- (2) No imprisonment without trial.
- (3) No *trial* by martial law during time of peace.
- (4) No soldier or sailor could be billeted with private persons without their consent.

They afterwards went further and refused to grant the right of the king to levy customs duties. He then dismissed them, and ruled for **eleven years** without a Parliament, raising his monies illegally in defiance of law. Among other plans he demanded what was called **ship-money**. In order that he might be able to make war on Holland he compelled every sea-port to give him a certain number of vessels, or else to raise a corresponding sum of money. He asked the inland counties for the ship-money, and **John Hampden** refused to pay it. Hampden was tried and put in prison. A fourth Parliament was called in 1640, which refused to grant money until Hampden was set at liberty, and ship-money acknowledged by the king to be illegal. Charles dismissed this Parliament, but called another the same year. This is called the **Long Parliament**, because it lasted 12 years. During these twelve years the Parliament gradually gained in power, until the king was put to death. The chief constitutional acts of the Long Parliament were:—

- (1) The abolition of ship-money and all illegal taxation.
 - (2) **The Triennial Bill**, providing that each Parliament should sit for three years, and that not more than three years should pass between two Parliaments.
 - (3) That Parliament could only be dissolved by itself.
 - (4) It also took away 'the powers of the Star Chamber and High Commission Courts.
2. **The Commonwealth.** Parliament nominally assumed supreme power after the death of Charles I. The army was more powerful than Parliament, however, and **Oliver Cromwell**, commander of the army, soon became Dictator

of England. He was as arbitrary as the kings had been in dismissing Parliaments. He expelled the Long Parliament by force, and dissolved two other Parliaments because he did not like their manner of proceeding. From 1654 till he died he was an absolute ruler, so that the Commonwealth did not really increase the power of the people. On Cromwell's death, the people were willing to recall Charles II. and make him king, but they determined to make him a constitutional ruler.

3. **Habeas Corpus Act.** This was passed in 1679. The old English law had provided against the arbitrary imprisonment of any freeman. The law was asserted in the Great Charter, but all charters had been violated since the time of Thomas Cromwell. The Habeas Corpus Act re-asserted the right of the subject to be tried without long continued previous imprisonment. It provided :—

- (1) That a prisoner must not be kept more than twenty days without trial.
- (2) That judges in any court might issue writs demanding a prisoner for trial.
- (3) That the Act should apply to the colonies. The Act only applied to criminal cases at first.

4. **The Bill of Rights.** The Bill of Rights is really a modern Magna Charta. When James II. fled after the landing of William III., William demanded that he should be made joint ruler with Mary, his wife, who was the daughter of James. Before they were crowned the Parliament insisted that they should sign a Declaration of Rights which was afterwards passed by Parliament as The Bill of Rights. Its most important provisions were :—

- (1) No law could be made, suspended, or annulled without consent of Parliament.
- (2) Taxes must not be levied without the consent of Parliament.

(3) **Standing armies** must not be kept in time of peace without consent of Parliament.

(4) Parliament must be free from outside control.

(5) Parliaments should be held **frequently**.

The kings have never been strong enough to violate this **Second Great Charter** as they did the first.

5. **The Act of Settlement.** The Protestant daughters of James II.—Mary, wife of William III., and Anne—had no heirs. Anne had eighteen children, but they all died young. The Act of Settlement was passed to secure Protestant rulers for England. Its chief provisions were :—

(1) All future sovereigns **must be Protestants**.

(2) After Anne's death the crown was to be given to the descendants of **Princess Sophia of Hanover**, granddaughter of James I.

6. **Responsible Government.** This was the closing step in making the **will of the people** the supreme authority in the realm. The cabinet or ministry (then the Privy Council) now hold their positions only so long as they have the support of the majority of the members of Parliament.

7. **The Union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland.** England and Scotland had been ruled by the same king since the time of James I. The Parliaments remained distinct until 1707, when a union took place. The Act of Union gave Scotland forty-five members in the House of Commons, and sixteen in the House of Lords.

IV. The Church under the Stuarts.

The people during this period may be divided into the following religious classes :—

1. **The Established Church**, Protestant with "High" and intolerant leaders.
2. **Puritans**, who were reformers connected with the Established Church. They aimed to secure a rigid simplicity in worship.
3. **Presbyterians**, earnest Christians, strongly Protestant, who objected to the bishops, ceremonials, and liturgy of the Established Church.
4. **The Congregationalists or Independents**, Protestants who maintained the right of each congregation to independence from all superior church courts.
5. **The Roman Catholics**. Protestants of all classes were united to prevent the return of Roman Catholics to supremacy. The Puritans, Presbyterians, and Independents were opposed to the Established Church, because of its ceremonials, and because **Laud** and others leaned towards the Church of Rome.

The great religious movements of the period were :—

1. **Puritan Reforms in the English Church**. Both in Church and State the Puritans increased rapidly in power during the time of James I. and Charles I. They attained supremacy politically under **Cromwell**, but they lost it on his death. Religiously, however, their influence on the worship, the customs, and the pleasures of the people continues till the present time.

During the iron rule of **Laud** many Puritans fled to New England to escape persecution and to be able to worship as they thought right.

2. **Roman Catholic efforts to secure ascendancy**. A party of Roman Catholics tried to blow up the Parliament houses and kill the king and members of Parliament in the time of

James I. This attempt is called the **Gunpowder Plot**, but the conspirators were prevented from carrying out their terrible design. This plot roused Protestantism, and when it was discovered that Charles II. had made a secret treaty with the king of France for the introduction of the Roman Catholic religion, and it became probable that James II., a devoted Roman Catholic, would succeed Charles, the Protestants became alarmed, and passed the **Test Act**, prohibiting Roman Catholics from holding public offices. The Commons passed a bill to prevent James from obtaining the crown, but it was defeated by a small majority in the Lords.

These bills were followed by another towards the close of the reign of Charles II., excluding Roman Catholics from Parliament. This bill was passed owing to the discovery of letters sent by the private secretary of the wife of James (afterwards James II.) to the French king, asking aid to overthrow Protestantism. James II. set all these laws at defiance on coming to the throne. He prepared a **Declaration of Indulgence** formally restoring the rights to Roman Catholics which Parliament had taken away, and ordered the clergymen of the English Church to read it. Many clergymen refused to do so. Seven bishops drew up a petition against the king's declaration, and the angry king foolishly prosecuted them for libel. The trial caused the greatest excitement throughout the country, and when the bishops were acquitted by the court, the people showed their hearty approval by great popular demonstrations.

Immediately after this trial the Protestants invited **William, Prince of Orange**, from Holland to come to England and become their leader. He was married to a daughter of James II., but she was a staunch Protestant. On William's arrival James fled, and the crown was given to William and Mary. The **Act of Settlement** passed in William's reign clearly settled that the sovereign of England must be a **Protestant**.

3. **Persecutions by the Established Church.** Archbishop Laud was one of the ablest men of the time of Charles I., and one of the most tyrannical men that ever lived in England. Having separated the English Church from the Protestant Churches on the Continent, he persecuted the Presbyterians and Puritans most bitterly. He ordered the Scotch to use the English Church liturgy. They firmly refused, and signed their covenant. Laud's persecution helped to bring about the great civil war. When the Stuarts were restored the Act of Uniformity was passed, ordering the use of the prayer-book alone in religious services, and compelling all ministers to be ordained by a bishop. Two thousand ministers refused to submit, and were turned out of their parishes.
4. **Presbyterianism and the Covenanters.** In the time of Charles II., during Laud's persecutions, thousands of Scotchmen signed a declaration, of which the following are the closing words, some signing with their own blood: "We promise and swear, by the great name of the Lord our God, to continue in the profession and obedience of the said religion, and that we shall defend the same and resist all contrary errors and corruptions according to our vocation and the utmost of that power which God has put into our hands, all the days of our life."

The Scotch people made a contract with the English Parliament to fight against Charles I. This agreement was called the "solemn league and covenant," and one of its provisions stipulated that Presbyterianism should be the State Church in England. The Presbyterians were no more tolerant than the English Church, and so they soon came into collision with the Puritans and Independents. The Presbyterians were finally expelled from Parliament, where they were in the majority, by the soldiers, and they ceased to be the State Church. The Covenanters were terribly persecuted by Charles II., who was determined to

destroy Presbyterianism. They were compelled to worship secretly, and thousands of them were put to death, but the Scotch people bravely held to their faith. The Revolution gave the Presbyterians their freedom again, and by the Act of Union in 1707 Presbyterianism was made the established Church in Scotland.

V. Literature during the Stuart Period.

1. Religious writings.—The religious struggles, as they occupied men's minds more than any other subject during this period, naturally affected the literature of the time. The best known books that continue to be read are : Taylor's "Holy Living and Holy Dying," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Baxter's "Saints' Rest," and Butler's "Hudibras."
2. Dramatists.—Beaumont and Fletcher, Ben Jonson, and Massinger.
3. Poetical writers.—Milton and Dryden.
4. Historical writers.—Lord Clarendon and Bishop Burnet.
5. Mental philosopher.—John Locke.

VI. Wars during the Stuart Period.

1. **Parliament against the King.** The first two Stuarts claimed a **divine right** to act independently of parliamentary control. Parliament had greatly changed, however. The schools of Colet, the influence of Erasmus and Latimer, the rapid spread of Presbyterianism, and the general development of the middle classes had greatly improved the character of the House of Commons. Several Parliaments were dismissed by James I. and his son Charles I., but under such noble men as **Elliott**, **Pym**, and **Hampden**, the people grew more determined in their resistance to tyranny, until in 1642 the king and Parliament began a war for supremacy. At first the king was successful, but after the "**solemn league and covenant**" had been formed with Scotland, and chiefly through the great skill of **Oliver Cromwell**, the king was defeated at **Marston Moor** (1644) and **Naseby** (1645). The king surrendered in 1646, and was kept in prison for over two years, when he was tried for making war on his own subjects and executed in January, 1649. Several fruitless attempts had been made by Parliament to come to terms with the king while he was in prison. The decision to put him to death was arrived at while 140 of his friends were forcibly kept out of Parliament.

2. Irish Rebellions in favor of the King.

- (1) After the death of Charles I., a strong party in Ireland remained faithful to the royalist cause, and proclaimed his son king as **Charles II.** **Cromwell** was sent by Parliament to reduce the Irish to submission. He soon put an end to the rising.
- (2) The Irish people continued to acknowledge **James II.** as king after he fled on the landing of **William, Prince of Orange.** James went to Ireland, and brought some French soldiers with him. William defeated him decisively at the **Battle of the Boyne** in 1689. James again wen

to France, where he lived twelve years. Two cities were very bravely defended during this war; Derry against James, and Limerick against William.

3. **Scotch Rebellions.** The Scotch as well as the Irish took the part of Charles II. and James II. Charles II. promised to support the Presbyterian religion, and so the Covenanters, under General Leslie, came to his aid. Cromwell speedily defeated them at Dunbar and Worcester, and Charles had to escape from Scotland in disguise.

The Scotch Convocation acknowledged William III. as king, but a strong party held out against him. They were defeated and their leader, Lord Dundee, was killed at the pass of **Killicrankie**. The **Massacre of Glencoe** took place at this time, because Chief McDonald of Glencoe delayed taking the oath of allegiance to William and Mary.

4. **Persecution of the Covenanters.** During the reign of Charles II. the Covenanters were terribly persecuted, showing how untrue had been the professions of friendship formerly made by the king, when he wished their help. **Lauderdale** and **Graham** of Claverhouse (Lord Dundee) shot the Covenanters by thousands because they dared to worship God in the way they believed right. With heroic fortitude they withstood the fiercest persecution and remained true.
5. **Monmouth's Rebellion.** Young Monmouth claimed the throne after the death of his father, Charles II., but his claim was not acknowledged because his mother had not been married to the king. He raised an army to oppose James II., but was defeated at **Sedgmoor**, the last battle fought in England, in 1685. He was beheaded.
6. **Wars with Holland.** England and Holland were at war three times in the time of Cromwell and Charles II.

The cause of the first war was a demand made by the

English that foreign ships should salute their fleet in English waters. The English, under **Admiral Blake**, were successful in this war.

The second war was brought about by disputes between the colonies of England and Holland in western Africa. In this war England won New York from Holland.

The third was the result of a secret treaty with the King of France by which Charles II., for \$200,000 a year, promised to turn Roman Catholic and to unite with Louis in his war against Holland. The English King could not continue the war because Parliament refused to grant him the necessary supplies, when they found the nature of the secret treaty.

7. **War with Spain.** Cromwell and the Spaniards had a difficulty about the possession of some of the West Indian islands. Blake won a great victory at **Santa Cruz** (Teneriffe) and destroyed the Spanish fleet.
8. **War with France.** For the first nine years of the reign of William III. he was at war with Louis XIV. of France. Louis took the part of James II., and therefore the English people supported William heartily. Louis, in 1692, determined to invade England, but his fleet was utterly defeated at **La Hogue**, and he gave up the attempt. The war during the rest of its continuance was waged on the continent. William won no great victories, but his skill and perseverance at length caused Louis to acknowledge him as King of England, and to ask for peace. This was granted by the Treaty of Ryswick, 1697. The French and English in America fought during this war and the English took **Port Royal**.
9. **War of the Spanish Succession.** Nearly all Europe engaged in a long and bloody war to settle who should obtain the Spanish throne, as the King of Spain had died without an heir. France, Spain, and Bavaria fought for the grandson of Louis XIV.; England, Holland, Austria, and

Germany, with the exception of Bavaria, supported the claim of the Emperor of Austria. The Duke of Marlborough was commander of the English and their allies. He won four great victories: Blenheim 1704, Ramilies 1706, Oudenarde 1708, and Malplaquet 1709. Gibraltar was taken during this war by Sir Charles Rooke.

VII. Summary of Events during the Stuart Period.

1. Leaders.

- (1) Statesmen : Elliott, Pym, Hampden, Cromwell.
- (2) Generals : Cromwell, William III., Marlborough.
- (3) Authors : Ben Jonson, Bunyan, Milton, Locke.

2. General Progress. Religious and political freedom.

3. Constitutional Growth.

- (1) The Divine Right of kings overthrown.
- (2) The people became the controlling power.

- (3) The **Petition of Right** demanded from Charles I. a fair trial for persons charged with crime, and the control of taxation by parliament.
- (4) The Long Parliament abolished **illegal taxation**, the **High Commission Court**, and the **Star Chamber**.
- (5) The **Habeas Corpus Act** preventing long imprisonment without trial.
- (6) The **Bill of Rights** re-affirming the Great Charter.
- (7) The **Act of Settlement**, requiring the rulers of England to be Protestants.
- (8) The introduction of the principle of **Responsible Government**.
- (9) The **Legislative Union** of England and Scotland.

4. The Church.

- (1) **Puritan reforms** in the English Church.
- (2) Attempts of **Roman Catholics** to gain power.
- (3) **Persecutions** by the English Church.
- (4) The spread of **Presbyterianism** (the **Covenanters**.)
- (5) The establishment of **Protestantism** under William III.
- (6) The rise of **Congregationalists** and **Quakers**.

5. Wars.

- (1) Parliament against Charles II. Cromwell. Battles :
Marston Moor, Naseby.
- (2) Irish rebellions :
 - (a) In favor of Charles II. Cromwell. Drogheda.
 - (b) In favor of James II. William III. Boyne, Derry, Limerick.
- (3) Scotch rebellions :
 - (a) In favor of Charles II. Cromwell. Dunbar, Worcester.
 - (b) In favor of James II. Dundee. Killlicrankie, Glencoe.
- (4) Persecution of the Covenanters (unsuccessful).
- (5) Monmouth's rebellion. Sedgemoor.
- (6) Wars with Holland :
 - (a) English successful. Blake.
 - (b) English gained New York.
 - (c) English refused to support their king.
- (7) War with Spain. English won. Blake. Santa Cruz.
- (8) War with France. Nine years. William III. La Hogue.
English finally won.
- (9) War of the Spanish succession. England, Austria, Holland, and Germany opposed to France, Spain and Bavaria.
Marlborough. Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Gibraltar.

*ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER ON THE STUART
PERIOD.*

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ART

CHAPTER IX.

THE HANOVERIAN PERIOD.

Time : 1714 to present time, 177 years.

I. Leaders during the Hanoverian Period.

1. **Rulers.** **Victoria**, an admirable ruler from 1837 till the present time.
2. **Great Warriors.** **Nelson**, England's bravest Admiral, and **Wellington**, who conquered the great Napoleon by his masterly skill in the **Peninsular War**, and his final triumph at **Waterloo**.

3. Religious leader : **John Wesley**, founder of the **Meth-
odists**.

4. **Inventors** : **James Watt** invented the steam engine in 1763 ; The spinning jenny was invented by **Sir Richard Arkwright** and **James Hargreaves** in 1767 ; **George Stevenson** invented the locomotive engine in 1814 ; and **Sir Humphrey Davy** patented his safety lamp in 1815.

5. Statesmen :

(1) **Walpole**, Prime Minister for nearly half of the first half of the 18th century. The first great leader taken from the House of Commons.

(2) The last half of the 18th century produced four of the greatest orators of any age or country, **Lord Chatham**, **Burke**, **Fox**, and **William Pitt**.

(3) **Lord Chatham**, the elder **Pitt**, assumed control of affairs when England was in a depressed condition. His great power roused the nation, and he succeeded in over-

coming the French in the Seven Years' War, and won India and America from them.

- (4) **William Pitt**, son of Lord Chatham, guided England for about 30 years. He was a great financier, and objected to war. He united the Irish and English Parliaments. He created 150 new Peers, and thus gave the best middle-class influence in the House of Lords.
- (5) **Canning** guided England in its trying years of conflict with **Napoleon Bonaparte**.
- (6) **Lord John Russell** was a leading statesman for more than forty years. His greatest work was the passage of the "**Reform Bill**," in 1832.
- (7) **Sir Robert Peel** repealed the **Corn Laws** in 1846. During the latter half of the 19th century three great statesmen have led the British Parliament: **Lord Palmerston**, **Disraeli**, and **Gladstone**. The first and second were noted for the vigor and breadth of their foreign policy, the third for reforms in affairs at home. Lord Palmerston was leader of the Government during the **Crimean War**. Disraeli, in addition to his admirable diplomacy, passed a number of important measures, among them the **Reform Bill** in 1867. Gladstone disestablished the Irish Church (Protestant) 1869, passed an **Irish Land Act** in 1870, and the **Elementary Education Act** in 1870.

6. Authors :

- (1) Under **George II.**: **Pope**, **Thompson**, **Addison**, and **Sir Isaac Newton**.
- (2) Under **George III.**: **Burns**, **Cowper**, **Hume**, **Dr. Johnson**, **Adam Smith**, **Gibbon**, and **Burke**.
- (3) Under **George IV.**: **Byron**, and **Sir Walter Scott**.

- (4) Under Victoria : Southey, Campbell, Wordsworth, Moore, Rogers, Tennyson, Macaulay, Alison, Carlyle, Thackeray, Bulwer Lytton, Dickens, George Eliot (Miss Evans), and George Macdonald.

II. General Progress under the Hanoverians.

England has made most of her advancement in every department of commerce, manufactures, social reform, education, philanthropy, and religion since the beginning of the Hanoverian period.

1. **Social and Philanthropic Movements, Prison Reform** begun by Howard, **Missionary Enterprise, Industrial and Reform Schools, Temperance Societies, Sunday Schools.**
2. **Education.** National Schools under the control of the Church of England began in 1834. Mr. Lowe's Bill in 1870, provided for Board Schools nearly on the same system as American Schools. The schools were made free in 1891.
3. **Books and Periodicals.** In the products of the press England leads the world. The debates in the House of Commons were not allowed to be published in the newspapers till 1771.
4. **Material Progress.** The use of steam has completely

revolutionized England as well as other countries. Railways and Canals have been built, and postal and telegraph systems developed.

Gas was first used to light London in 1807.

Steamboats first launched on the Clyde in 1812.

The Times first paper printed by steam in 1814.

First Railroad (Manchester and Liverpool) in 1830.

Penny Postage in 1840.

Submarine Telegraph, Dover to Calais, in 1851.

Atlantic Cable first laid successfully in 1866.

III. The Constitution under the Hanoverians.

1. Increase in the Membership of the House of Lords. Pitt added 150 new members to the Peerage, increasing at once the size of the House of Lords, and giving the middle class larger representation.
2. Reforms in elections, and extensions of the Franchise.
 - (1) Lord John Russell's Reform Bill in 1832 set aside 56 pocket boroughs, and increased the representation of towns and counties by 143. Bills were also passed in 1832, extending the franchise in Scotland and Ireland.
 - (2) Mr. Disraeli in 1867 took away representation from 33 boroughs, and gave the seats to counties. This bill extended the franchise to nearly all taxpayers except women and agricultural laborers.

- (3) **Mr. Gladstone's Franchise Act, 1885**, gave to agricultural laborers the right of voting, thus completing the liberation of Englishmen.

IV. The Church under the Hanoverians.

1. **Rise of Methodism.** The religious life of the English people, and the whole of the Christian world received a great awakening through the work of **John Wesley** and his co-worker **Charles Wesley**, his brother, and **George Whitfield**. They founded the body named **Methodists**. The work began in 1738.
2. **Sunday Schools.** These were first established by **Robert Raikes** in 1781.
3. **Disestablishment of the Irish Church.** Although the greater part of the Irish people are Roman Catholics, they were forced to aid in maintaining a **Protestant State Church** till 1869, when it was disestablished by **Mr. Gladstone**.
4. **Spread of Religious Toleration.** Religious liberty is one of the foundation principles of true Protestantism. The restrictions placed on Roman Catholics during the troublous times of **Charles II.** and **James II.** have been removed. The **Catholic Emancipation Act** was passed in 1829. The Jews were admitted to Parliament for the first time in 1845. England is to-day the finest country in Europe religiously.

V. Wars During the Hanoverian Period.

- I. **War of the Austrian Succession.** France, Prussia and Bavaria tried to have Austria divided in 1740 as there was no male heir to the throne. England took the part of the Empress Maria Theresa. Two great battles were fought.

Dettingen in 1743 won by the English.

Fontenoy in 1745 won by the French.

The Peace of **Aix la Chapelle**, 1748, left Maria Theresa on the throne.

2. **The Stuart Rebellion.** Charles Edward, grandson of James II. (the Young Pretender), while England was engaged in the War of the Austrian Succession, tried to secure the throne of England for himself. He was aided by the Highlanders, but his army was routed at **Culloden** in 1746.

3. **"The Seven Years' War."** 1756 to 1763. France, Austria and Russia agreed to divide Prussia and each take a share. England joined Prussia to check France. At first the French were successful in Europe; and also in India and America, where France and England were rivals in establishing colonies. Under **Pitt** England was perfectly successful. **Clive** in India and **Wolfe** in America defeated the French and established the **Colonial Supremacy of England**.

The decisive battles were :

In India, **Plassey** 1757.

In America, **Quebec** 1759.

In Europe, **Minden** 1759.

The **Treaty of Paris**, 1763, made England the leading nation of the world.

4. **The American Revolution.** In spite of warnings by **Burke, Pitt** and others the English government claimed the right to tax the Colonies in North America although they were not represented in parliament. The Colonies rebelled in 1775, and on July 4th, 1776, issued "The Declaration of Independence."

The **War of the Revolution** lasted eight years, and the Colonists gained their independence. France aided the Americans.

Leading Events of the War :

1. Unsuccessful invasion of Canada by **Montgomery** and **Arnold**. Montgomery killed at Quebec.
 2. **Bungoyne's** surrender at **Saratoga**, 1777.
 3. **Cornwallis's** surrender at **Yorktown**, 1781.
5. **French Wars.** England and France were at war during nearly the whole twenty-two years from 1793 to 1815. The Great **Napoleon** and his best generals were beaten by England. The **National Debt** of England increased from £239,000,000 to £800,000,000, but England retained her leadership among the nations.

Four of England's greatest men aided to preserve England's glory during this trying period : **Pitt** and **Canning**, **Nelson** and **Wellington**.

Victories by water : **Nile**, 1798 ; **Trafalgar**, 1805.

Victories on land : **Vimiera**, 1808 ; **Corunna**, 1809 ; **Talavera**, 1809 ; **Busaco**, 1810 ; **Barossa**, **Fuentes d'Onoro**, and **Albuera**, 1811 ; **Salamanca**, **Ciudad Rodrigo**, and **Badagos**, 1812 ; **Vittoria** and **Toulouse**, 1813 ; **Waterloo**, 1815.

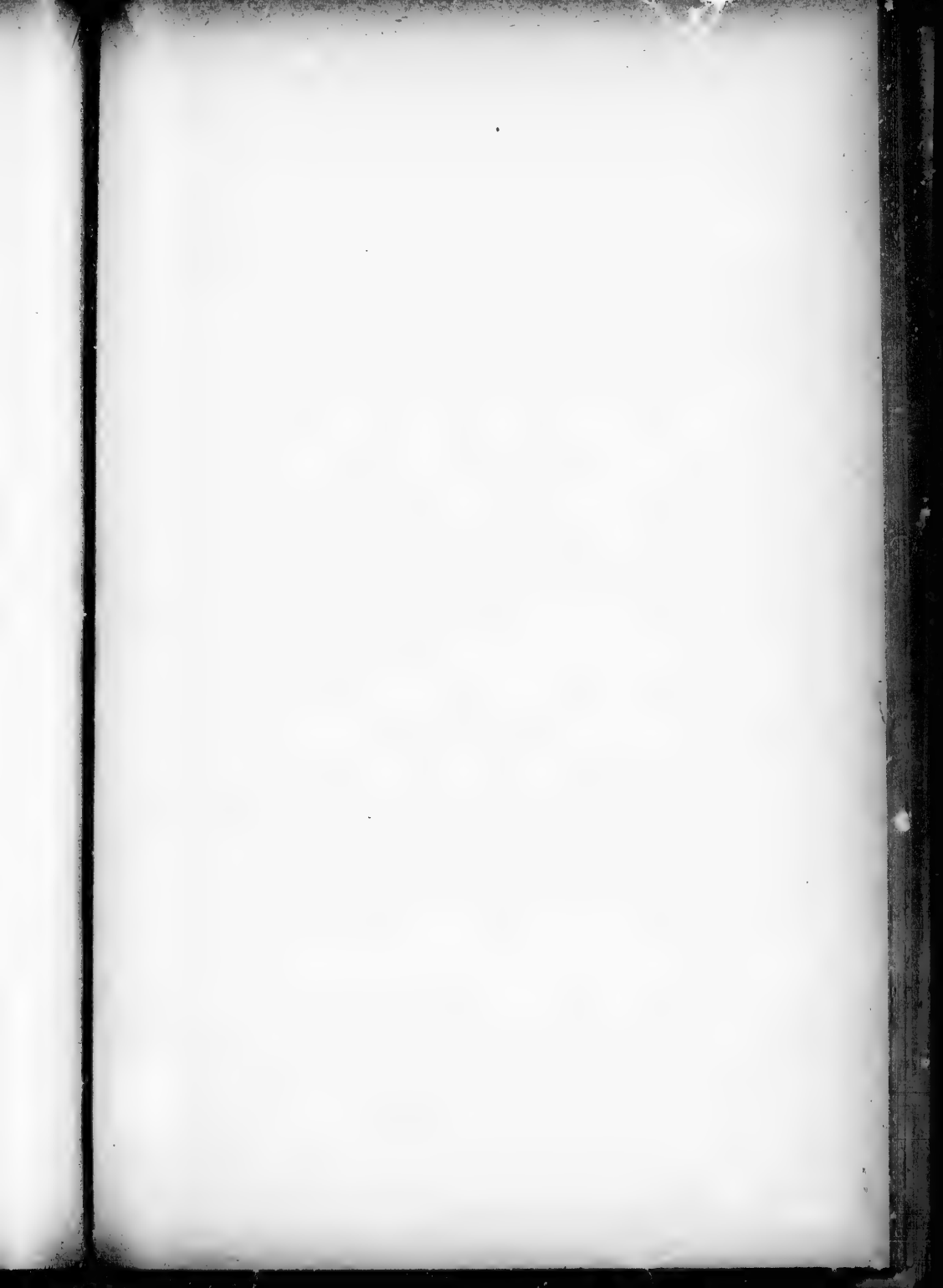
6. **Irish Rebellion of 1798.**—The rebellion was easily quelled and it led to the **Union** of England and Ireland in 1800.
7. **"War of 1812."** The United States declared war against England in 1812. Cause: England's claiming the right to search United States vessels for deserters. The United States expected many Canadians to unite with them. They were disappointed. The war was waged chiefly in Canada. The Canadians bravely defended their country, and won eleven out of fifteen battles fought. The chief events of the war were:
1. Surrender of **Detroit** to **Brock**.
 2. Victory at **Queenston Heights**.
 3. Defeat of British at **New Orleans**.
8. **Rebellion in Canada in 1837.** **McKenzie** in Upper Canada and **Papineau** in Lower Canada led a rebellion to secure responsible government. The rebels were easily defeated. **Lord Durham** recommended the **Union of Upper and Lower Canada**. The union was accomplished in 1841 and responsible government was granted with it.
9. **Wars in Afghanistan.** Two wars, 1839 and 1878. Object, to prevent the extension of Russian power towards India. In one battle, **Khyber Pass**, every English soldier but one was put to death.
10. **Wars in India.** Several attempts have been made by native Indian princes to drive the English from India. The greatest of them were **Hyder Ali** and **Nana Sahib**. **Nana Sahib** rebelled in 1857 after the **Crimean War**. The most important events in this rebellion were: The Siege of

Delhi, the Massacre of Cawnpore, and the defence of Lucknow. The natives were defeated in the end.

11. **The Crimean War.** In 1854 France and England united to save Turkey from Russian aggression. The war was carried on chiefly in the **Crimea.** **Alma, Balaklava,** and **Inkerman** were won by the Allies in 1854. **Sebastopol** was besieged for nearly a year and finally surrendered. The war closed in 1856.

*ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER ON THE
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NOTES ON CANADIAN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

The history of Canada may be conveniently divided into four periods :—

1. INDIAN PERIOD.
2. PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.
3. FRENCH PERIOD.
4. ENGLISH PERIOD.

INDIAN PERIOD.

Indian Tribes.—Canada was occupied originally by three tribes :
Algonquins, Hurons, Iroquois.

The Algonquins occupied Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Northern Quebec, and portions of the North-West Territory.

The Hurons resided mainly in the Province of Ontario, and the western part of Quebec.

The Iroquois, or Six Nation Indians, lived south of the St. Lawrence, chiefly in the State of New York.

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.

PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.

1. **Norse.**—Leif Erickson sailed from Iceland in 1001, as far south as New England.
2. **English.**—Henry VII. of England commissioned John Cabot to go on a voyage of discovery. In 1497 he discovered Labrador, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. His son, Sebastian Cabot, returned to America in 1498, and sailed along the coast from Labrador to Florida.
3. **Portuguese.**—Gaspard Cortereal, in 1500, sailed along the coast from Newfoundland to Greenland.
4. **French.**—The French deserve the honor of being the real discoverers of Canada. In 1524, Verazzani was sent out by the King of France. He took possession of the country from Carolina to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, under the name of "New France."

Ten years later came Jacques Cartier, who in 1535 (second voyage) proceeded up the river St. Lawrence, and visited the Indian villages of Stadacona (Quebec) and Hochelaga (Montreal).

Cartier made two other voyages to Canada, but added nothing to his former discoveries.

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.

CHAPTER II.

FRENCH PERIOD.

I. Exploration and Settlement.

It was not until the time of **Samuel Champlain** that any successful attempts were made at colonizing Canada. The French possessions in North America were at this time :—

Acadie, about equal to Nova Scotia.

Canada (Quebec), the territory north and west of Acadie. Champlain was connected with the founding of the *first town* in both these countries.

First town in Acadie, Port Royal, 1604.

First town in Canada, Quebec, 1608.

Quebec was founded on the site of the Indian village, Stadacona.

For over twenty years Champlain was indefatigable in exploring the new country. He travelled over most of the province of **Ontario**, and went southward as far as the lake which still bears his name.

In 1673 **Marquette** reached and partly traversed the *Mississippi*.

In 1681 **La Salle** travelled through *Michigan* and *Wisconsin*, and sailed down the *Mississippi* to its mouth. He claimed the whole of the territory through which he passed for France, and named it after his king, **Louisiana**, a name which the southern portion still bears.

The French thus explored and claimed a large portion of the United States as well as Canada.

II. Changes in Government.

1. Viceroyalty till 1627.
2. Held by the Hundred Associates from 1627 to 1663.
3. Royal Government from 1663 to 1760.

III. Territorial Losses.

1. Acadie, 1713 (Treaty of Utrecht).
2. Canada, 1763 (Treaty of Paris).

It will be noticed that Acadie was given up to the British just *fifty years* after Royal Government was established, and Canada ceded just *fifty years* later.

Quebec was captured by the British, under Sir David Kirk, in 1629, and held for three years, when it was restored by the Treaty of St. Germain en Laye.

IV. Governors.

There were in all 13 French Governors from 1663 to 1763.

The first was M. de Mesey.

The last was Marquis de Vaudreuil.

The most notable was Frontenac.

V. Wars.

During the greater portion of the period of French rule the colonists were engaged in warfare :

1. With *Iroquois Indians*.
2. With *English colonists*.

Causes : These wars were caused by—

1. Quarrels concerning the *fur trade*.
 2. Inter-colonial and race *jealousies*.
 3. Wars between the *mother countries*.
 4. Hatred of the *Iroquois Indians* for the French, and the Huron Indians.
1. **The Indian Wars.**—The *Iroquois Indians*, who occupied what is now the State of New York, were allied with the English. Several French governors invaded their territory in order to impress upon their minds a reverence for, and a dread of, the French power. Frontenac alone succeeded in accomplishing this result. The Indians *retaliated* by

making raids into the French territory. In 1689 nearly the whole of the inhabitants of **Montreal** were massacred or taken prisoners in a single August morning. This compelled them to give up all posts but *Quebec*, *Three Rivers*, and *Montreal*. The second appointment of **Frontenac** as governor saved the colony.

2. **King William's War.**—The King of France undertook to aid **James II.** of England after he had been driven from his throne by **William III.** This war between the mother countries gave the English and French colonists in America the opportunity of settling trading and territorial disputes by an appeal to arms.

Frontenac planned a bold scheme for driving the British colonists out of New England and New York. He was aided by the Huron Indians; the British had the assistance of the Iroquois.

The colonists in Massachusetts and New York responded by an invasion of Acadie and Canada. Massachusetts sent an expedition under **Sir William Phipps** against Acadie, which succeeded in taking its *chief town*, **Port Royal**, in 1690. Phipps then proceeded to attack *Quebec*, but was repulsed by **Frontenac**.

In the west no great successes were achieved by either side. The **Treaty of Ryswick, 1697**, brought King William's War to a close, and restored to each nation the territory lost during the war.

3. **Queen Anne's War.**—In 1704 the French again began to harass the English settlers. In that year **Deerfield** (Mass.) was suddenly attacked in midwinter, and men and women killed or made captive. The town was completely destroyed. The same course was followed by the French at **Haverhill**, (N. H.) four years later. In 1710 **General Nicholson** took **Port Royal**, the capital of Acadie. He changed its name to **Annapolis**, in honor of his queen.

In 1713 the **Treaty of Utrecht** was signed, and Acadie, Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay Territory passed into the possession of the English.

4. **Pepperell's Invasion.**—After losing Acadie the French erected one of the strongest fortresses in the world on the island of Cape Breton, and named it **Louisburg**, in honor of their king. It was an important naval station, was the key to the St. Lawrence, and was so situated that vessels could easily make descents upon the coast of New England, and do great injury to its commerce. In addition to these annoyances, an expedition was sent from Louisburg to attack **Annapolis**. The people of New England determined to drive the French from their stronghold, so they organized an army under **William Pepperell**, a Maine merchant. The result was that **Louisburg** was taken in **1745**, but was surrendered by the British in exchange for other territory, at the **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748**.
5. **The "Seven-Year's-War."**—This war settled the question of English supremacy in North America. The French assumed the control of all the country between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Alleghany Mountains, and refused to allow any English traders in that territory. By claiming too much they lost all. The struggle began in disputes concerning the right to trade in the **Ohio Valley**.

The English started to build a fort near the site of **Pittsburg (Pa.)**, but they were driven away by the French, who finished the fort and named it **Fort Du Quesne**, after the governor. Washington then built **Fort Necessity**, but on **July 4th, 1754**, it was captured by the French.

In **1755 General Braddock** was sent from England to to take command of the British forces in America. He decided to attack the French at four points:—

1. In the **Ohio Valley**.
2. In **Nova Scotia** (for expulsion).
3. In the **Lake Champlain** district.
4. At **Niagara**.

- (1) Braddock himself took command of the army of the Ohio, but was defeated and killed while on his way to **Fort Du Quesne**, and his army nearly annihilated.
- (2) The Acadians were expelled from Nova Scotia in 1755. Longfellow's "*Evangeline*" is based on this event.
- (3) The other two expeditions were fruitless.

In 1756 the French captured the British forts at **Oswego**, and in 1757 they took **Fort William Henry**.

In 1758 the French were attacked by three separate forces.

- (1) In the *East*, **Amherst** and **Wolfe** secured **Louisburg**, the key to Canada from the ocean.
- (2) In the *West*, **Fort Du Quesne** was taken, and named **Fort Pitt**. This separated the French on the *Mississippi* from those on the *St. Lawrence*.
- (3) In the *centre* an unsuccessful attempt was made to drive the French from the Lake Champlain District. The English were defeated at **Ticonderoga**.

In 1759 **Wolfe** captured **Quebec**. His army performed the remarkable feat of climbing the rugged precipices above the city during the weary hours of a September night, while the British fleet kept the attention of the French engaged by a pretended attack from below. In the morning the French were astounded to find the English in battle array on the **Heights of Abraham**. **Montcalm**, however, boldly advanced to give them battle. His army was speedily defeated by **Wolfe**. Both commanders were mortally wounded during the conflict. **Wolfe** died on the field. **Montcalm** died next morning. **Wolfe**, learning that the

French lines were giving way everywhere, died with the words: "God be praised! I die in peace." Montcalm, on being informed that he could not live many hours, replied, "I am happy that I shall die before the surrender of Quebec."

Five days after the battle on the Plains of Abraham Quebec was surrendered to the English.

During 1759 Sir William Johnston captured the fort at Niagara, and cut off completely the French communication with the Ohio Valley.

In the same year Amherst gained possession of the forts on Lake Champlain.

In 1760 Montreal was taken by Generals Amherst and Murray, and French rule practically ended in America.

Canada was formally given to the British by the Treaty of Paris, 1760.

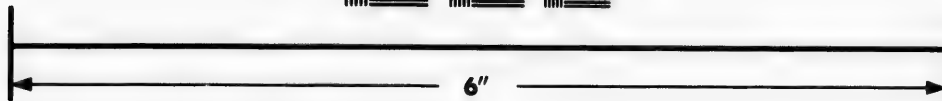
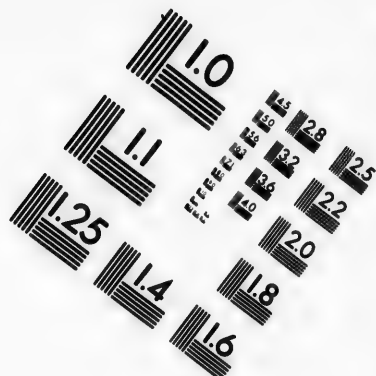
The population of Acadie and Quebec at this time was 90,000.

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.

NOTES ON CANADIAN HISTORY.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.



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CHAPTER III.

BRITISH PERIOD.

Events of British rule prior to 1791.

I. Wars.—There were two important wars during this period:—

1. Pontiac's War.

2. The Revolutionary War.

1. The Indian allies of the French were unwilling to submit to the British, and Pontiac, a remarkably clever and statesmanlike chief, organized a plot for the extermination of the English. He planned a wide scheme of attack, and succeeded in capturing several forts and doing much harm on the western and south-western borders of Canada. He besieged Detroit for fifteen months without success.

2. When the American colonists revolted they tried hard to secure the co-operation of the Canadians. Failing in this, they sent an army to take possession of Canada. It was commanded by General Montgomery and Colonel Arnold. The expedition *failed*. The British retired to Quebec, which they successfully defended. Montgomery was killed while attempting to carry the city by storm.

II. Constitutional Growth.—The *Custom of Paris* had prevailed in Canada. From 1760 to 1764 the country was governed by military rule. Then the Royal Proclamation of George III. substituted English Law for the *Custom of Paris*. This caused much annoyance to the French settlers. The British laws relating to the tenure of land and trial by jury they specially disliked. After careful consideration the Quebec Act was passed in 1774 by the British Parliament. This removed the disabilities from

Roman Catholics, and restored the French *civil* laws, retaining the English law in *Criminal* cases. It also gave an appointed Council to advise the governor. The Quebec Act gave unbounded satisfaction to the French population in Canada, and fixed their adherence to the British throne so firmly, that they could not be moved by the most persuasive arguments of the colonists south of them, who revolted from British rule in the same year in which it was passed.

The British settlers were dissatisfied with the provisions of the Quebec Act. They desired a better administration of justice, and claimed an elective parliament. The result of their agitation was the passage in 1791, of the **Constitutional Act**. This divided Canada into *Upper* and *Lower* Canada. It granted to each province a Lieutenant-Governor and an appointed Council, and gave the right of electing an Assembly.

III. **Progress.**—The population increased rapidly during this period, and amounted to 150,000 at the close, in Upper and Lower Canada. The most noted settlers were the **United Empire Loyalists**, who had to leave their homes in the revolted colonies during the Revolutionary War on account of their loyalty to the British Empire. About 20,000 settled in what is now New Brunswick, and 10,000 in Ontario. The British Parliament granted a large sum to indemnify them for their losses, besides giving them grants of land in Canada.

Prince Edward Island was organized as a separate province in 1770, and **New Brunswick** in 1784.

The *Quebec Gazette*, the first Canadian newspaper, was issued in 1764.

King's College, the oldest in the Dominion, was founded in 1789, in Windsor, Nova Scotia.

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.

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CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE SEPARATION IN 1791 TILL THE
UNION IN 1841.

I. Wars.

(1) FOREIGN, "WAR OF 1812."

(2) CIVIL, REBELLION, 1837.

1. "War of 1812." This was caused by the British government making strenuous efforts to checkmate Napoleon in his weak attempt to blockade English ports. They passed an "Order-in-Council" prohibiting all foreign vessels from trading with the French, on penalty of seizure. They also claimed the "Right of Search," in order to examine any foreign vessels with a view of finding deserters. Although the "Order" was withdrawn the Americans declared war. They expected that Canada would be glad of assistance in "breaking from British bonds," and it was known that England was taxed to her utmost limit by her struggle with Napoleon. However, the Canadians, in both Upper and Lower Canada, hastened to resist invasion in the most loyal manner.

Events of 1812. The Americans invaded Canada at three points: Detroit, Niagara, and by way of Lake Champlain. All three attempts proved failures. In the West, General Brock captured **Fort Mackinac**, drove General Hull out of Canada, and forced him to surrender at Detroit. In the centre, the Americans were defeated at **Queenston Heights**. The brave Brock was killed at this battle. In the East, the invading army retired after a slight skirmish near **Rouse's Point**. On the ocean, the American ships *Constitution* and *United States* captured three British vessels.

Events of 1813. The general plan of invasion in this year was similar to that of 1812. In the West, General Proctor defeated the Americans at **Frenchtown**, but he

and the celebrated chief Tecumseh were afterwards defeated at **Moravian Town** by General Harrison. In the centre, the Americans captured **Forts York (Toronto) and George**, but were defeated at **Stony Creek**, near Hamilton, and **Beaver Dams**, near Thorold. In the East, two strong armies intended to attack Montreal—one by way of the St. Lawrence, the other from Lake Champlain. Both were defeated by forces scarcely a tithe of their number; the former at **Chrysler's Farm**, and the latter at **Chateauguay**. On the ocean, the British had the advantage, the most notable event being the capture of the *Chesapeake* by the *Shannon*, near Boston. The Americans were victorious on **Lake Erie**, under Commodore Perry.

Events in 1814. Notwithstanding the reverses of 1813 the Americans continued the war. The first invasion was made in the direction of Montreal. It was repulsed, however, by a small force in **La Colle Mill**. In the Niagara district, battles were fought at **Chippewa** and **Lundy's Lane**. In the first the Americans were victorious; after the latter they retreated precipitately to Fort Erie.

Peace was declared at Ghent in 1814.

BATTLES OF "THE WAR OF 1812."

BATTLES.	DATES.	WON BY
Mackinac.	1812	British.
Detroit.	"	"
Queenston Heights	"	"
Rouse's Point	"	"
Frenchtown.	1813	"
Moravian Town.	"	Americans.
Fort York.	"	"
Fort George.	"	"
Stony Creek.	"	British.
Beaver Dams	"	"
Chrysler's Farm	"	"
Chateauguay.	"	"
La Colle Mill	1814	"
Chippewa.	"	Americans.
Lundy's Lane	"	British.

2. The "Rebellion of 1837." For several years an agitation had been going on in both Upper and Lower Canada in favor of **Responsible Government**. The leaders in this needed reform were **William Lyon M'Kenzie** in Upper Canada, and **Louis Papineau** in Lower Canada. Failing to secure their ends by appeal to the British Parliament they decided to rebel. Both leaders, but especially Papineau, aimed at the establishment of a Republic. Both attempts to overthrow the British power were hastily made, and both were total failures. The leaders fled to the United States.

Boundary Disputes, especially with reference to the line between *Maine* and *New Brunswick* caused imminent danger of war during this period. They were finally settled by the **Ashburton Treaty**.

II. Constitutional Growth.

The period of fifty years may be briefly described as that of the rise, rule, and downfall of the **Family Compact**, and the struggle for **Responsible Government**. The "Constitutional Act" of 1791 left the appointment of the **Cabinet** or **Ministry** in the hands of the Governor. Its members were quite irresponsible to the people. It controlled the elected Assembly, so that in reality the people had little to say in the making or administration of the laws. Many grievous abuses grew out of this system, the most odious being the formation of the "Family Compact," consisting of the **Legislative Council**, the irresponsible **Cabinet**, and their officeholders throughout the country. The struggle between the elected and appointed legislators led to the Rebellion in 1837, and brought about the passage of the **Union Act**, which came into force in 1841. The most important provisions of the Act of Union were :—

1. The union of Upper and Lower Canada.
2. Making the government responsible for bills regarding the expenditure of public money.

III. Progress.

The *population* of Upper and Lower Canada increased from 150,000 to 1,156,000. *Public schools* were established by law in *Upper Canada*, *New Brunswick*, and *Nova Scotia*. *Slavery* was abolished in Upper Canada in 1793, and declared to be illegal in Lower Canada in 1803.

Toronto, under the name of *York*, became the Capital of Upper Canada in 1796.

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.

CHAPTER V.

FROM THE UNION TILL CONFEDERATION.

The "Act of Union" came into force in 1841.

I. Changes of Capital.

Kingston 1841, Montreal 1844, Toronto and Quebec, alternately, 1849. In 1858 Queen Victoria selected Ottawa as the capital, and Parliament first assembled in that city in 1866, one year before Confederation.

II. Chief Parliamentary Acts.

1. **Rebellion Losses Acts.** Two were passed: one for the relief of those loyal persons who suffered by the rebellion in Upper Canada, and another for those in Lower Canada. The latter gave such offence that, on its receiving the assent of Lord Elgin, the Governor-General, the Parliament Buildings in Montreal were burned in 1849.
2. **Secularization of the Clergy Reserves, 1854.** By the Constitution Act of 1791 large tracts of land were reserved for the benefit of the clergy of the English Church in Ontario. In 1854 it was decided to sell them, and distribute the money to the different municipalities of the province in proportion to their population, to be used for local, secular purposes. The interests of the clergy already in possession were commuted, and a permanent endowment allowed them.
3. **Abolition of Seigniorial Tenures.** During the French period, large districts in Quebec had been granted to French officers and others. In some cases 100,000 acres were given to a single individual. All settlers in their districts were compelled to give them a certain proportion of what they raised, and to submit to various laws of a most

vexatious nature. This adaptation of the "Feudal" system was repealed, and the Seigniors paid a sum settled by a commission.

4. **Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.** This treaty provided for the "free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest, and the mine," between Canada and the United States. It also allowed Canadians to navigate Lake Michigan, and the Americans the rivers St. Lawrence and St. John. It ceased in 1866.
5. **British North American Act.** In 1865 a convention of delegates from the various provinces met in Quebec, and agreed upon a basis of **Confederation**. This basis was afterwards adopted by the Canadian Parliament, and ratified by the English Parliament, which passed the "British North America Act," uniting *Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick*. The **Dominion of Canada** was inaugurated *July 1, 1867*.

III. Disturbances.

1. A mob, enraged by the passage of the *Rebellion Losses Bill*, burned the *Parliament Buildings* and *Public Documents* in 1849.
2. **Fenian Raid.** The Fenians crossed the frontier in 1866. A couple of skirmishes were fought at **Ridgeway** and **Fort Erie**, and the Fenians retired to Buffalo.

IV. Progress.

The *population* increased as follows :—

	1841.	1851.	1861.
UPPER CANADA	465,000	952,000	1,396,000
LOWER CANADA	691,000	890,000	1,111,000
NOVA SCOTIA .....	.....	.....	331,000
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	.....	.....	252,000

The country also made remarkable advancement in *commerce, railroads, and education*.

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.

CHAPTER VI.

FROM CONFEDERATION TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

I. Territorial Extension.

The Dominion of Canada, as constituted by the British North America Act, included Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Manitoba was organized in 1870, British Columbia was admitted in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873.

II. Parliamentary Acts.

Two deserve special mention: The Washington Treaty and the Pacific Railroad Scheme.

1. **The Washington Treaty.** This was framed by a Joint High Commission of representatives from the British Empire, United States, and Canada. Several vexed questions were settled by the Treaty; among others, the *Alabama Claims*, the *Fishery Disputes*, the *San Juan* and *Alaska Boundary Lines* were settled or referred to arbitration. The treaty was ratified by the Canadian Parliament in 1871.
2. **The Pacific Railroad Scheme.** This was introduced in 1873 in order to keep faith with British Columbia. The building of a railroad to connect the Pacific Slope with the Atlantic Seaboard was one of the stipulations made at the time British Columbia entered the Dominion. It was the greatest public work of the Dominion. It was opened in 1885.

III. Disturbances.

1. **Red River Rebellion.** In 1868 the Canadian Government obtained possession of the great North-West Territory from the Hudson Bay Company. Led by one of their num-

ber, Louis Riel, the French half-breeds formed a provisional government, and refused to allow the Canadian governor to enter. Col. Wolseley led an army of Canadian volunteers through the wilderness between Ontario and Manitoba, and Riel fled.

2. **Second Fenian Raid.** In 1870 the Fenians again crossed the Canadian frontier, intending to move on Montreal, but they were driven back by a single volley from the volunteers of the district.

3. **The Saskatchewan Rebellion.** Some disaffected settlers, chiefly half-breeds in the Saskatchewan Valley, invited Louis Riel, the leader of the Red River rebellion to come from the United States to aid them in getting their land claims allowed by the Canadian government. He led the ignorant settlers to rebel. His worst crime was inciting the Indians to murder the white settlers. In March, 1885, a small party of Mounted Police and Prince Albert Volunteers were attacked and defeated at Duck Lake. In May following, General Middleton, with a volunteer force from Ontario and Manitoba, drove the rebels from strongly entrenched positions at Fish Creek and Batoche; at the latter place by a brilliant bayonet charge, after four days skirmishing. Riel and most of his force at once surrendered, and the rebellion was over. Riel was executed, and a large number of rebels were sent to prison for terms corresponding with the extent of their crimes.

IV. Governors since Confederation.

1. Lord Monck, 1861.
2. Sir John Young, 1868.
3. Lord Dufferin, 1872.
4. The Marquis of Lorne, 1878.
5. Lord Lansdowne, 1883.
6. Lord Stanley, 1888.

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.

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CHAPTER VII.

GROWTH OF THE CONSTITUTION.

During the French period the laws of France prevailed in Canada.

The following is a summary of the changes and advances made during the British period.

1. **Military Government, 1760-1764.** During most of this period Canada was an English province only by right of conquest, so that French laws were administered by Gen. Murray, commander-in-chief of the British forces.
2. **Government under English Laws, 1764-1774.** When the King of England assumed possession of Canada formally, he appointed a Governor and Council to administer English laws in it. The enforcement of English laws on a French population naturally caused much irritation.
3. **Government under the Quebec Act, 1774-1791.** This substituted *French* for English law, in all but criminal cases, and removed the prohibitions against the holding of State offices by Roman Catholics. It gave great satisfaction to the French, and equal dissatisfaction to most of the English in Canada. The agitations of the British settlers for a change led to the passage of the *Constitutional Act*.
4. **Government under the Constitutional Act, 1791-1841.** This act divided Quebec into *Upper* and *Lower* Canada, for the *English* and *French* respectively, and recognized to a certain extent the right of self-government. Each province had a Lieutenant-Governor, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly. The Governor appointed the Council, the people elected the Assembly. No Act of the Canadian Parliaments became law until it received the

approval of the King of England. A large section of the people in both provinces strongly opposed the exercise of controlling power by *irresponsible advisers* of the crown. The struggle for Responsible Government led to rebellion in both Upper and Lower Canada. The British Government sent out Lord Durham as Governor-General and Lord High Commissioner in 1838, and he recommended the confederation of the provinces, and the introduction of the principle of responsible government. The report led to the Union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841.

5. Government under the Union Act. This lasted twenty-six years, from 1841 to 1867. The Union Act granted Responsible Government.
6. Government under the British North America Act. This came into force on Dominion Day, July 1, 1867, and continues in force until the present time. Briefly described the people of Canada in the Dominion and the several provinces are now governed as follows :

I. System of Government.

1. The system of government is federal. The Dominion of Canada is a confederation of several provinces. Each province has a Local Legislature, which has control of matters specially relating to its own province. The Dominion Parliament has charge of matters of common interest to the whole Dominion, and possesses all powers not specially assigned to the provinces.
2. The Dominion Parliament consists of two Houses : the Commons and the Senate.
3. The Local Legislatures may consist either of one or two Houses.

There is but one branch of the Legislature in Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

There are two Houses in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

4. The members of the Senate of Canada are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of his Cabinet, and retain their positions for life, except in case of voluntary resignation, or disqualification by bankruptcy, insolvency, treason, felony, allegiance to a foreign power, or absence for two consecutive sessions from Parliament.
5. The House of Commons and the Local Legislatures are elected by the people, except the Legislative Councils in Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia,

6. The Dominion Senate consists of 78 members :—

From Ontario.....	24
" Quebec	24
" Nova Scotia.....	10
" New Brunswick	10
" Prince Edward Island.....	4
" Manitoba.....	8
" British Columbia.....	8

7. The House of Commons contains 215 members :—

Ontario sends.....	92
Quebec sends	65
Nova Scotia sends.....	21
New Brunswick sends	16
Prince Edward Island sends.....	6
Manitoba sends	5
British Columbia sends.....	6
North-West Territories send	4

8. The Local Legislatures are constituted as follows :—

	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
Ontario.....	—	91
Quebec.....	24	73
Nova Scotia.....	19	88
New Brunswick.....	12	41
Prince Edward Island.....	18	80
Manitoba.....	—	88
British Columbia.....	—	88
North-West Territories	—	22

II. Method of Government.

1. As Canada is a colony of Great Britain and Ireland, its chief executive officer is a Governor-General, who represents the Queen or King. He is chosen by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and retains office during the pleasure of the sovereign. He chooses his Privy Councillors, appoints senators in cases of vacancies, selects the Speaker for the Senate, and summons both Houses of Parliament. He also appoints the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces. He must assent to legislation before it becomes law, but he has no authority to initiate new laws.
2. The Governor-General is advised in all his official acts by the Privy Council. All who have been members of the Dominion Government since Confederation retain the rank of Privy Councillors. In practice, however, the Privy Council consists of the Cabinet or Ministry. The Cabinet Ministers for the Dominion are :—
 1. The Minister of Justice.
 2. " " " Finance.
 3. " " " Agriculture.
 4. " " " Militia and Defence.
 5. " " " Customs.
 6. " " " the Interior.
 7. " " " Public Works.
 8. " " " Inland Revenue.
 9. " " " Railways and Canals.
 10. " " " Marine and Fisheries.
 11. The Secretary of State for Canada.
 12. The Postmaster-General.
 13. The President of the Council.

The members of the Cabinet are nominated by the leader of the party having a majority in the House of Commons.

The Ministers must have seats either in the Senate or the House of Commons.

The leader of the Government is called the Premier or Prime Minister.

It is the duty of the Cabinet to watch the legislation of the Local Parliaments, and to advise the Governor-General to disallow any Acts that they think are not in conformity with the British North America Act. In case of the disallowance of an Act passed by a Provincial Parliament, its legality or illegality is decided by the Privy Council of England. Acts of Parliament do not become law until they have been passed by both Houses, and have received the formal assent of the Governor-General, as representing the Crown. Bills regarding public money must be first passed by the House of Commons; Divorce Bills first dealt with by the Senate; other bills may originate in either House, but they are usually passed by the Commons first.

3. **The Government of the several Provinces.** There is in each province a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General by the advice of his Privy Council. He usually holds office for five years.

In each province there is an Executive Council chosen by the leader of the party in power, and appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in conformity with the plan pursued by the Dominion authorities.

4. **Municipal Government.** The principles of local control over local affairs is carried out to the fullest limit in Canada.

The Dominion Parliament makes laws and controls public affairs for the whole Dominion in matters of general interest.

The Provincial Parliaments supervise the affairs of the separate provinces, and pass additional laws valid only in the province in which they are passed.

The provinces are divided into counties, and these are again subdivided into cities, towns, and rural municipalities, called townships. In Quebec, townships are sometimes called parishes.

The local governing body in cities, counties, townships or parishes, towns, and incorporated villages, is called a council.

Towns and cities are divided into wards for municipal elections. The members of the city councils are called Aldermen or Councillors.

The presiding officer in city and town Councils is called a Mayor. The mayor is also the chief administrative officer of a city or town.

In Ontario, each Township elects a council of five members to manage its affairs. The presiding officer is called a Reeve. Deputy-Reeves are elected according to the population of the township. The reeves and deputy-reeves of the townships in a county form the County Council. They choose one of their number to be Warden, or chief executive officer in the county. Elections for aldermen, councillors, reeves, wardens, and mayors are held annually.

In Quebec, each town, village, and municipality elects a council of seven members to manage its affairs. The members of a council elect from among themselves a presiding officer who is called a Mayor. The mayors of the several local municipalities in a county form the County Council, the members of which elect from their number a presiding official called a Warden.

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT TREATIES AFFECTING
CANADA.

1. **St. Germain en Laye, 1632.** (A small town near Paris.) This restored *Canada* and *Acadie* to the French. Quebec had been taken in 1629 by Sir David Kirk, after the British and French had concluded peace. The country was consequently restored to the French.
2. **Ryswick, 1697.** (Near the Hague.) This treaty closed "King William's War," and France and England mutually restored the American possessions taken during the war.
3. **Utrecht, 1713.** (About twenty miles southeast of Amsterdam.) This treaty concluded "Queen Anne's War," and by it the English gained possession of *Acadie*, *Newfoundland*, and *Hudson's Bay Territory*.
4. **Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.** (In Rhenish Prussia, forty miles southwest of Cologne.) Colonel Pepperell had taken *Louisburg* in 1745, and by this treaty it was given back to the French in exchange for *Madras*.
5. **Paris, 1763.** By this important treaty *Canada*, *Cape Breton*, and all the islands in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the exception of St. Peter and Miquelon, were ceded to England. A second treaty of *Paris* closed the *American Revolutionary War* in 1783. By it the boundary line between *Canada* and the *United States* was defined.
6. **Ghent, 1814.** This terminated the "War of 1812," by a mutual restoration of territory and men.
7. **The Ashburton Treaty, 1842.** Lord Ashburton representing England, and Daniel Webster representing the *United States*, were appointed to settle the disputed

boundary line between **New Brunswick** and **Maine**. They did so in 1842, giving the United States seven thousand and out of twelve thousand acres of the disputed territory.

8. **Reciprocity Treaty, 1854.** This provided for the "free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest, and the mine," between **Canada** and the **United States**. It gave the Canadians the right to navigate **Lake Michigan**, and the Americans the Rivers **St. Lawrence** and **St. John**. It ceased in 1866.
9. **The Washington Treaty, 1871.** A Joint High Commission representing *Great Britain, Canada, and the United States*, met in **Washington** and settled several questions ; among others the *Alabama Claims*, the *Fishery Disputes*, and the *San Juan and Alaska Boundary Lines*.
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ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.

CHAPTER IX.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MEN CONNECTED
WITH THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

I. Period of Discovery.

1. **John Cabot** was, like many other early navigators, a native of Venice. He resided at Bristol, in England. He was commissioned by Henry VII. to make a voyage of discovery in 1496, and discovered Newfoundland in 1497.
2. **Sebastian Cabot** was a greater navigator than his father. He was born in England in 1477. He accompanied his father on his first voyage and returned in the following year. He made extensive discoveries in South America, under the auspices of the Spaniards. He first detected the variation of the mariner's compass.
3. **John Verazzani** was a Florentine who served under the King of France. In the year 1524 he sailed along the coast of America from Carolina to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
4. **Jacques Cartier** was born at St. Malo, in France, in 1500. He made four voyages to Canada (1534 to 1544), and was the first European to sail up the St. Lawrence.

II. French Period.

1. **Samuel Champlain** may be regarded as the founder of Canada. For over thirty years he devoted his tireless energies to the exploration and development of the infant colony. He founded Quebec in 1608. He traveled through the present Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and the State of New York. Lake Champlain was named after him.
2. **Count de Frontenac** was a native of France, born in 1621. In 1672 he was appointed Governor of Canada. He was a very haughty, decided, enterprising man. He built Fort

Frontenac (Kingston) and pursued active and energetic measures for the defense and extension of the colony. He was recalled in 1682, but re-appointed in 1689, in time to save Canada from passing from the control of the French. He ruled Canada in all twenty-one years.

3. **Bishop Laval.** What Frontenac was in relation to the government and military officers of Canada, Laval was to her religious and scholastic interests. He came to Canada in 1659. During the next fifty years he was the most important man in Canada. He founded Quebec Seminary, now Laval University, in 1663. He opened an Industrial School and Model Farm ; and made great efforts for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, and for the general welfare of the colonists.
4. **General Montcalm** was born in France in 1712. He took command of the forces in Canada in 1756, and defeated the British in several engagements. In 1759, however, he was defeated and mortally wounded at the battle with Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. He was a brave, heroic man.

III. English Period.

1. **General James Wolfe** was born in Westerham, England, in 1726. He advanced rapidly in the European wars of his early manhood. His great ability was recognized by Pitt, who sent him in 1757 to assist in the conquest of Canada. In 1758 he was with Gen. Amherst at the capture of Louisburg, and in 1759 he was entrusted with the capture of Quebec. He succeeded in accomplishing the work assigned to him, and died at the moment of his triumphant success.
2. **Sir Guy Carleton** (Lord Dorchester) was governor of Canada for a longer period than any other man. He was all to English Canada that Champlain had been to French Canada, and more. For no less than thirty-six years he was connected with Canadian progress, and during most of that time he was governor. He fought under Wolfe at the capture of Quebec,

and by his good judgment and conciliatory manner soon succeeded in making the men against whom he had fought warm friends, and adherents to himself and the throne he represented. He conciliated the French, he defeated the American invaders, and he secured the co-operation of the English who were dissatisfied at the great privileges allowed the French Canadians.

3. **Major-General Sir Isaac Brock** was a native of the Island of Guernsey. He entered the army in 1755, at the age of sixteen. He came to Canada in 1802. He was President of Upper Canada during the absence of the Governor in England. In 1812 he compelled General Hull and his whole force to surrender at Detroit, although his army was much smaller than that of the American general. He was killed at Queenston Heights, while leading his men up the rugged slope that forms the northern side of that rocky ridge. He was greatly beloved by Canadians, and has since his death been known as the "Hero of Upper Canada." A fine monument erected to his memory crowns the heights overlooking Niagara River.
4. **Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson** (Lord Sydenham) was born in England in 1799. He took a prominent part in his native land in parliamentary, social, and educational reform. He was appointed Governor of Canada in 1839, and was the first Governor of United Canada in 1841. He died in 1841 from the effects of a fall from his horse. He had a share in the founding of the unsurpassed municipal and educational institutions of Ontario.
5. **The Earl of Elgin** was born in London in 1811. He rapidly rose to prominence in England, and in 1842 he was made Governor of Jamaica. In 1847 he became Governor-General of Canada, and remained till 1854. He was one of the most eminent statesmen of his age. During his period of office Canada was passing through troublous times. Race jealousies and party feeling were at their highest point; but he

managed the affairs of the country with so much wisdom and ability that even those who at one time treated him with the greatest possible discourtesy, learned to respect and honor him as he deserved. During the last year of his term of office he saw three great questions settled : The Clergy Reserves, The Seigniorial Tenure, and the Reciprocity Treaty. He died in 1863 in India.

6. **Lord Dufferin** was the Governor-General of Canada from 1872 to 1878. Canada, under the British, has been fortunate in having wise and able men as the representatives of the sovereign power in every critical period of her history. Lord Dorchester watched over her destinies and preserved her from disruption and conquest in her childhood and early youth ; Lord Sydenham performed the marriage ceremony between Upper and Lower Canada ; Lord Elgin, by his statesmanship, prevented the subsequent disruption of the Union, and Lord Dufferin, by his courteous manners, his winning eloquence, his liberal views, and his high sense of justice, did more than any other man to preserve the healthy tone and vigor of the young Dominion during those years when her borders were being enlarged, her laws consolidated, her provincial and local claims adjusted, and the various conflicting interests of race and party being harmonized. Lord Dufferin was born in 1826 in Ireland. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. He is the author of several works, and is now known throughout the English-speaking world as one of the purest living writers and speakers of the English language. He is recognized by both the great political parties of England as a most successful diplomatist, and has been entrusted with a number of most important foreign missions.
7. **Hon. George Brown.** Mr. Brown was one of the leading politicians of Canada for nearly 30 years, from 1852 to 1880. He founded the *Globe* newspaper, and conducted it till the

time of his death. He was a vigorous advocate both in his paper and in Parliament of the abolition of a State Church, of the Clergy Reserves, and of Seignorial Tenure. He led the movement in favor of Representation by population. He formed the Brown-Dorion Ministry under Sir Edmund Head, but remained in office only three days. He was a member of the Coalition Government that brought about Confederation, but retired from office soon after the work of uniting the Provinces was effected. He became a Senator in 1873.

8. **Sir John Alexander MacDonald.** Sir John MacDonald was the greatest Colonial Statesman of his time. He was in Parliament from 1844 to 1891 when he died, and for over forty years he was the leading spirit in Canadian politics. He was a member of the Government for the greater part of the time he was in Parliament, and was Prime Minister for more than half that period. He did more than any other man to effect the fusion of the English and French races in Canada, and will live in history as the "Father of the Country," because it was chiefly through his efforts that Confederation was brought about, and the Dominion afterwards extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His name is connected with every great advance made in the Dominion during the first twenty-five years of its existence. His distinguished services to the Empire were so clearly recognized by the British Government, that he was made a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council in 1879.
9. **Hon. Alexander McKenzie.** Mr. McKenzie was a leading Member of Parliament from 1861 to 1892 when he died. He was Prime Minister of the Dominion from 1873 to 1878. He had previously filled the office of Treasurer in the Government of Ontario for one year. His official record was marked by great fidelity to duty, and unswerving honesty of purpose.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES BY TEACHER.

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